The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 496. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
For the Benefit of Mrs. CHARLES KEAN.
This TUESDAY, DEC. 4th, 1860.
The Performances will commence with (for this night only) the first Three Acts of Shakspere's Historical Play, entitled
HENRY VIII.
Terminating with the Fall of Cardinal Wolsey.
King Henry VIII. - Mr. Frank Huntley
Cardinal Wolsey - Mr. Charles Kean
Cromwell - Mr. J. F. Cathcart
Earl of Surrey - Mr. G. Everett
Queen Katherine - Mrs. Charles Kean
Anna Boleyn - Miss Chapman
Patience - Miss N. Chapman
To conclude with the
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Fabien dei Franchi } Twin Brothers { Mr. Charles Kean.
Louis dei Franchi } { Mr. Charles Kean.
M. Chateau Renaud - Mr. G. Everett.
Madame la Contessa Savillia dei Franchi - Mrs. Chas. Kean.
Emilie de l'Esparre - Miss Chapman.
Marie - Miss N. Chapman
Doors open at a Quarter to Seven; Performances to commence at a Quarter past Seven.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE
BENEFIT OF MR. G. SAUNDERS.
Fifth appearance of the Juvenile and Versatile Actor, Mr. WYBERT ROUSBY.
On this TUESDAY EVENING, 4th December, 1860.
The performances will commence with the historical Drama (in three acts), entitled
THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.
[illegible] - Mr Wybert Rousby.
D'Aubigne - Mr G Vincent.
Marie D'Ostanges - Miss S. Miles.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
To be followed by the Fifth Act of Shakspere's favourite Tragedy of
RICHARD III.
(For this night only.)
Richard III. - Mr G Saunders.
Lady Anne - Miss Bathurst.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq.
After which the Laughable Farce entitled
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.
Dick Hazard - Mr. Wybert Rousby
Cicely Squadron - Miss Sophia Miles
To be followed by the Scotch Drama of
BROTHER SANDY M'DONALD.
Mr Merrit - Mr H Vivash
Sandy - Mr George Fisher
Hector Frampton - Mr G Vincent
Meggy M'Donald - Miss A Denvil
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK,
THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at
A. LESAGE'S GALLERY,
40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA.
Having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated On To-morrow (WEDNESDAY) AND SATURDAY.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Children half price to stalls and second seats.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Immense Success! Roars of Laughter!! Crowded Audience!!!
GEORGE HODSON,
In his Mimical and Characteristic Entertainment,
"MY IRISH PORTFOLIO,"
THIS EVENING at Eight o'clock.
Tickets, places, &c., may be secured at WISEHEART & SON, 42, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.
The First Day Performance will take place on Saturday, Dec. 8th, at Three o'clock.

THE GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC SOCIETY.
An advertisement under the above heading having appeared in one of the morning papers, the public are informed that the persons who signed their names to that advertisement had no authority whatever for doing so, and are in no way connected with The Goldsmith Dramatic Society. The public are also respectfully cautioned not to allow themselves to be duped by any unprincipled parties who may choose to assume the title of said society without the consent of its members.
JAMES J. ROBERTS, Hon. Sec.
The Goldsmith Dramatic Society Committee Rooms, 51, Jervis-street.
Dec. 3, 1860.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
(Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council).
At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.
The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace:—
200 Picture Prizes .. .. (See list.)
200 Statuettes, &c. &c. .. .. (See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames .. (See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs .. (See list.)
MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.
This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct, by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
[illegible], Princess-street, Manchester.
THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—"It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promise of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, to distribute pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—Art Journal.
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
The last Matriculation Examination for the current Session will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th December, on which day the Examination for Senior Scholarships, and for such Junior Scholarships and Exhibitions as have not yet been disposed of, will also commence.
(By order of the President)
WILLIAM LUPTON, M.A., Registrar.
Queen's College, Galway, 29th Nov., 1860.

EDWARD J. HARTY, ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. LAUDER and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in burners, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
ROSCOMMON FAIR.
On TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 5TH DEC., 1860.
Special Trains will be in readiness at Roscommon for the conveyance of Live Stock.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 28th Nov., 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
LOUGHREA FAIR,
5TH DECEMBER, 1860.
On THURSDAY, 6th December, the following reduced rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Ballinasloe:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Mullingar	14s 0d	To Kilcock	29s 0d
" Killucan	18s 0d	" Maynooth	31s 6d
" Hill of Down	21s 0d	" Dublin	40s 0d
" Enfield	26s 0d		

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe for the conveyance of Cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 23rd November, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PRINCE ALBERT, HIBERNIA, COLUMBIA, ANGLIA,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT,"
For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage .... £6 6s.
Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—60s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Steerage Certificates of Passage from New York, Boston, and St. John's, N.F., to Dublin or other towns in the United Kingdom, can be obtained at the Dublin Office.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company's steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice.
[illegible] o'clock. To-morrow (Wednesday), 5th, at 3 o'clock Afternoon. [illegible], Friday, 7th, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.
A. & C. TAYLOR, Agents, North-wall, Dublin.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
On the arrival of the Mail Trains leaving Westland Row, Dublin, at 6-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
N.B.—Passengers from Dublin leave by Special Train from Westland-row at 6 15 a.m. and 6 45 p.m.
[illegible] KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

LOST, at the Special Service at the Rotundo, on Sunday, the 2nd of December, 1860, a handsomely-bound Oxford BIBLE, dark green, richly gilt, with clasp; written on the front leaf, "Mary Louisa Butler," bearing date the 6th of October, 1858.—If brought to 62, Upper Gardiner-street, a Reward will be given.

NOTICE.—The Public having been cautioned by my husband, Paul Steele Hunt, against giving me any credit, I beg to inform them I never contracted any debts, but, on the contrary, have been obliged, since our marriage, now more than 18 years, to support him and his children, not having received any means whatever from him.
Further I defy him, or any other person, to point to any act of mine, during my life, which, in the most remote degree, could be construed into misconduct of any kind.
ELIZA A. HUNT (otherwise Willson).
2 Rockery, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
Dec. 3rd, 1860.

TIMBER.—The Directors of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company require about Nine Hundred Tons of Memel or Red Pine Timber, suitable for Cross Sleepers, in balks of 13in. by 13in. to 16in. by 16in. and 8 feet 11 inches long, or of such lengths as will cut evenly into lengths of 8 feet 11in.—To be delivered at Harcourt-street Terminus, Dublin, in the first week of February, 1861.
Tenders addressed to the Secretary, as below, will be received up to noon on Friday, 21st inst.
A. MOORE, Secretary.
48, Westland-row, Dublin, 1st December, 1860.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED).
Offices, 23, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, 3rd December, 1860.
The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at their Offices, pursuant to public Advertisement, for the following purposes:—
1st. To receive the accounts for the past half-year ending 2nd Oct.
2nd. To transact the general business of the Company.
At 12 o'clock, [illegible]
The requisition convening the Meeting having been read by Mr. Wm. R. Fayle, as also the minutes for the last General Meeting, the abstract of accounts for the half year ending 2nd October was submitted to the Shareholders present. The Directors' Report, together with that furnished by Captain Roberts (Consulting Engineer to the Company), having been then read, it was resolved, upon the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. John Conolly—
"That the Report and Abstract of Accounts be adopted."
Mr. Gartlan was then moved from the chair, and Mr. Conolly called thereto.
A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. Anthony Fox, seconded by Mr. Robert O'Brien, having been passed to the Chairman and Directors, the meeting separated.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.
A General Meeting of the Members of this Society will be held at the Office, 42, Upper Sackville-street, on FRIDAY the 14th inst., at one o'clock p.m., when the usual Half-Yearly Report of the Council will be submitted.
Also the Notices of Motions as already advertised, proposed by the Earl of Clancarty, will be recommended for adoption.
The usual Monthly Meeting of Council will take place on THURSDAY the 13th inst., at one o'clock p.m.
(By Order)
42, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, December 3rd, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING will be held (God willing) on This (TUESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 4, 1860, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street.
At which Revival information will be given by the Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary, respecting the conversions which have been made in the Connemara Mission during the last few weeks.
You are hereby invited to come and hear.
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear what has taken place in Clifden within the last few weeks, and you will be surprised at the utter helplessness of your "priests" there, when a young man was struck down and struck dumb, and they visited, but could not help him.
Come and hear from the preacher, who has just come from the place, how that young man was nine days without eating or drinking, and for over three weeks without speaking, and how he regained the power of speech last Tuesday evening.
Come and hear how others were struck with a deep sense of their sins, and found grace and joy through faith in Christ Jesus the Lord by the aid of the Holy Ghost.
Come and hear how the desire for prayer has been awakened throughout the region round about Clifden, and how many have converted to God, and received pardon through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.
Come and hear how there is no priest but the Lord Jesus, and no sacrifice for sin but His upon the cross, and no other mediator between God and man, and no other name under Heaven given to men whereby we must be saved; and how if you do not put your heart's whole trust in Him you never can be saved.
Come and hear how vain it is for Dr. Cullen to add the blessed Virgin's intercession to that of the Lord Jesus Christ, as if He was not willing and ready to receive all sinners coming to Him for pardon and peace, and life everlasting.
Come and hear how sad it is to find an old man, standing on the brink of the grave, finishing his last pastoral with these words—"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the intercession of His Immaculate Mother be with you all." Thus adding the creature to the Creator—the human to the Divine.
Bring your Bibles—trust only in Christ—pray in His name for the Holy Spirit, and you need not fear Dr. Cullen's curse.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
The Third of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 6th DEC., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. WALLACE M'MULLEN.
Subject—"Elements of Character."
The Meetings of the Association for the Study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street; and at the Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, every Monday evening at Eight o'clock, to which young men are affectionately invited.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street, 23rd November, 1860.

OUR HOMES, or PICTURES OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
PUBLIC LECTURE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, a Public Lecture will (D.V.) be delivered in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on the above deeply interesting subject, by the Rev. JOHN WHITE.
To commence at Eight o'clock.
"An admirable Lecture, *** delivered with great earnestness, power, and eloquence, now moving the audience deeply with thrilling descriptions, and anon convulsing them with laughter."—Belfast News-Letter.
Tickets may be had of Messrs. Robertson, Curry and Co., P. D. Hardy and Son, Sackville-street; Messrs Robertson, Nicholson, Herbert, Grafton-street; Messrs. Rowse and Co., Stephen's-green; Mr. M'Ghee, Nassau-street, and all other respectable Booksellers.
Platform, 1s; Body of the Hall and Galleries, 6d.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS,
12, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN.
HONORARY SECRETARIES:
The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; and the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., A.M., for England.
DEPUTATION SECRETARY:
The Rev. Edward Ellis.
The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th of that month, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received, in order to ensure their appearance in the next report.
Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland.
Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.
President—John La Touche, Esq., J.P. and D.L.
Vice-President—Colonel Sinclair.
Treasurers—Messrs. La Touche and Co.
COMMITTEE.

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.	Major Borrowes.
Rev. Dr. Urwick.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev. William Jameson.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev. Maurice Neligan.	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev. John Hare.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev. T. Butler.	William J. Stokes, Esq.
Rev. A. M. Pollock.	Bindon Scott, Esq.
Rev. Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, jun., Esq.
Rev. Robert Stone.	C. D. Trouton, Esq.
Rev. John Hall.	

Honorary Secretaries—Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., and Stawel Webb, Esq.
The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of our City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influences, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.
After prayer and much consideration, the Clergymen and Gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones; and to this end a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing members. The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.'"
Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin to serve as a place for the temporary reception of friendless Women, who may be willing to abandon their evil course and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."
Third—"That the Sub-Committee before named be also appointed for the purpose of procuring two or more agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless Women who walk the streets at night."
The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolutions, as to have obtained a house suitable for the "Temporary Home," which is now ready to receive inmates of the class it is intended for; and also to have secured the services of two Agents—a Male and Female Missionary—who are now fulfilling the solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the third resolution.
The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or their object in any way to interfere with the excellent institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, and which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be, to induce such as, through God's grace, may be prevailed upon, to avail themselves of the great advantages of the existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Temporary Home" is—more especially—intended for the reception of those, of whom there are many, whose previous position in society, and habits, disqualify them for the kind of occupation necessarily pursued in other institutions, who may have more recently entered upon a course of sin, in whose case family ties and attachments have not, perhaps, been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if no such prospect be open to the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the faith of the Son of God
A project like this must of necessity involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely, the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description—whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers—whose ears are familiar only with harmful words—whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth—but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian teaching, and who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the kingdom of Heaven.
Information of any case eligible for this Institution may be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, or to W. Ronayne, Esq., Assistant Secretary.
Donations of Books would be most thankfully received; the Committee would also feel exceedingly indebted for orders and materials for needlework, respecting which all information will be given by Mrs. Ronayne, 42, Upper Rutland-street.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee; by the Hon Secretaries, Rev. C. Stanford, D.D., 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church; and Stawell Webb, Esq., 4, Kildare-street; and the Treasurers, Messrs. La Touche and Co., the Bank, Castle-street. Donations of books for the Library at the home, will be most thankfully received by the Secretary, W. Ronayne, Esq., 42, Upper Rutland-street, by whom donations of Books for the Library at the Home will be most thankfully received, and who will give any information required.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING, MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY,
From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely.
Open to all.
Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
And of the following Vice-Patronesses of the Dorset Institution:

Countess of Donoughmore,	Hon Mrs King Harman,
Viscountess Monck,	Lady Crofton,
Lady Maria Forster,	Miss Whately,
Lady Florence Balfour,	Mrs Tighe,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,	Mrs B L Guinness,
Lady Catherine Evans Freke,	Mrs Hill,
Hon Mrs Lefroy	Mrs Johnston,
Hon Mrs Pakenham	Mrs Hare,

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WARM AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE POOR,
On most reasonable terms,
A variety of Children's Dresses, and many other useful Articles,
On THIS TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1860,
And the three following days, in the
LARGE SALE ROOM OF THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Committee of the Dorset Institution having for eighteen years been enabled to maintain their extensive Christmas Sale, they again announce their intention of holding it on Tuesday, December 4th, and the three following days; and they trust that those whom the Lord has blessed with means will enable them to do so successfully, as it supports numerous poor families who would otherwise be thrown upon the public; at present there are between seventy and eighty employed.
During the past year, many Children have been instructed in the School, in Reading, Writing, and Needlework, of whom the poorer ones receive dinner daily.
Contributions, however small, in aid of the Provision Fund, are much wanted, and will be most thankfully received by any of the Vice-Patronesses, or at the Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.
N.B.—Articles sent to the Institution to be made-up are carefully and reasonably completed. The Repository is stocked with articles from the best and newest patterns. Workers are paid weekly, which renders ready-money transactions most desirable.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM AND CHURCH FOR BLIND FEMALES,
UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Guardian:—LADY CAMPBELL.
Patron:—SIR C MOLYNEUX, Bart.

Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Cashel	John Fry, Esq
Rev W Cleaver	Henry Shaw, Esq
Rev C S Stanford, D D	Francis Low, Esq
Thomas F Caldbeck, Esq	Robert G Collis, Esq

Provisional Committee—
Sir Edward Grogan, Bart, M P, Harcourt-street.
Sir Edward Borough, Bart, 9, Fitzwilliam-square.
W R Wilde, Esq, F R C S I, 1, Merrion-square North.
Major General Frith, Waterloo-road.
John Sibthorpe, Esq, Upper Leeson-street.
F Churchill, Esq, M D, Stephen's-green.
William Wight, Esq, Upper Leeson-street.
M D Moore, Esq, M D, 42, South Anne-street.
James Rogers, Esq, Q C, 20, Upper Mount-street.
Joseph Boyce, Esq, J P and D L, Mount-street.
William Hughes, Esq, Upper Leeson-street.
J H Sawyer, Esq, M D, F R C S I, 157, Stephen's-green.
E Carmichael, Esq, Longford-terrace, Monkstown.
H Head, Esq, Elm-park, Merrion.
Theobald Billing, Esq, 41, Upper Mount-street.
A Gardiner, Esq, M D, Upper Leeson-street.
Alexander Dickson, Esq, 14, Heytesbury-terrace.
H R De Ricci, Esq, M D, 7, Hatch-street.
Lee Dickson, Esq, Wellington-road.
Captain E Hyndman, Wellington-road.
CHAPLAINS.
Rev C M Fleury, D D, Upper Leeson-street.
Rev M Neligan, A M, Heytesbury-terrace, Wellington-road.
SECRETARY.
Alfred Hardwicke, Esq, Office, 11, Molesworth-street,
To whom all communications may be addressed, and who will be happy to give any information required.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Trustees, Chaplains, or any member of the Committee, and the Secretary; also by Messrs. Boyle, Low, Pim & Co., College-green; Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Castle-street; the Royal Bank, Foster-place; the Provincial Bank, William-street.

COLUMBA MISSION.
Contributions are earnestly requested, and may be paid here, or at the Bank of Messrs. D. La Touche and Co., Dublin.
Information of the progress of the Mission will be gladly forwarded by the
Rev. THOMAS TWIGG, Swords, co. Dublin,
Rev. RICHARD J SMITH, 7, Haddington-road,
Rev. WM. H. FERRAR, FTCD, 38, Trinity College,
J TUFNELL, Esq., F R C S I, 58, Lower Mount-st,
} Hon Secs. to the Dublin Committee.
Committee Room, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.

WORK WELL DONE
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the first floor.
Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

Sermons.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. MICHAN'S CHURCH.—The Rev. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., will preach (God willing) on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 4th, in St. Michan's Church. Divine Service to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE,
OR,
PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION,
For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A SERMON in aid of the funds of the above Society will be Preached [D.V.] in St. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, on SUNDAY EVENING next, 9th Dec., 1860, by the Ven. the ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, Minister of Trinity Church.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to preserve the Protestantism of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,				
1851 was	36	1851 was	£223	16	9½
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	324	10	11
1853 ..	51	1853 ..	350	9	1½
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	428	13	2½
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657	15	9
1856 ..	108	1856 ..	802	5	0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010	5	5
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1018	3	7
1859 ..	150	1859 ..	1429	9	6
At present ..	165				

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. E. S. Abbott, Rector; by the Revs. Benjamin Gibson and Thomas Tomlinson, Curates; by the Ven. Preacher; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
B. GIBSON, Clk. } J. MONAHAN, Clk. } Hon. W. C. CARROLL, Clk. } Secs. R. FRIZELLE, Clk. }

Education.

FRAULEIN BALDEWEIN begs to inform her Friends and Pupils that she has returned to town, and will resume her instructions in Singing and the German Language.—Address FRAULEIN BALDEWEIN, Pigott's Musical Warehouse, 112, Grafton-street.

AN OFFICER wishes to meet with a gentleman who will prepare him for the Examinations of staff College, Sandhurst; previous experience required.—Apply, stating terms, &c., &c., to Miles "G. P. O." Dublin.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
MATTHIAS HARE, LL.D., Principal.
THOMAS R. COURTNEY, Esq., Scholar and Classical Gold Medalist (October, 1860), First Master.
Young men wishing to read for Honors can join the University Class. Boarders from 45 to 56 Guineas. Day Pupils from 10 to 14 Guineas.
Prospectuses and references on application at 76, Stephen's-green.

THE ARMY.—Within the last six years two hundred and forty-seven Pupils, whose names and addresses may be had, were successfully prepared in the ROYAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTION, for every branch of her Majesty's Military Service. No instance has occurred of a Pupil's failure in obtaining admission to the Army. This may be regarded as the most satisfactory guarantee of the invariable success of the Pupils of this Institution—a success which, on inquiry, will be found greater than that presented by all other Establishments together in Ireland.
For particulars, apply to WILLIAM J. DUNBAR, M.A., 9 and 10, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MONSIEUR DU GUE (Head French Master to the Kingstown School), besides his gentlemen's evening classes, will open immediately Ladies evening classes, one of which will be entirely for conversation.
Classes limited to four.
47, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, (Opposite the Royal Circus.)

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sittingrooms, six bedrooms, servants' rooms, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c.; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. ANDERSON, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

TO BE LET, or the Interest Sold, the House, Offices, and Demesne of Leemount, situate between the demesne of Waterview and Mansfield, and within three minutes' walk of the railway terminus. It is a complete residence, in perfect order, with coachhouse, stabling, and garden attached, and a splendid view of the river.—Apply to WILLIAM BRYAN, Esq., Leemount-passage West, or William D'Ester e Parker, Esq., Solicitor, the Green-passage, West, Cork Harbour, Leemount-passage.

FOR SALE, Leasehold Interest in House Property, on terms to return fifteen per cent. to Purchaser.—Address "Alpha," IRISH TIMES Office, Abbey street.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, or PRIVATE APARTMENTS, in the house of an English lady, in a healthy suburb of Dublin.—Apply at No 1, Temple-hill, Rathgar-avenue.

Auctions.

Extensive Auction of elegant Household Furniture, superb Piano, brilliant Plate Mirrors, Carpets and Rugs, Art-Union Prints, a variety of first-class Bedroom Furniture, Hall and Kitchen ditto, a set of Silver-mounted Harness; China, Glass, and Plated Ware, &c. The large residue of superior Household Furniture, being the Property advertised in the General Advertiser of the 24th November, removed as follows, viz., from Haddington-road, Rathgar, and Mountjoy-square.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 6th December, and following day, in the Extensive City Commercial Stores, 39, WELLINGTON-QUAY (next the Ravensdale Mill Stores) This property being removed from three first-class Houses, can with confidence be recommended. Can be inspected on Wednesday, the 5th inst.
N. WALSH, Auctioneer, 39, Wellington-quay.

Horses and Carriages.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY,
Horses! Vehicles!! Harness!!!
MONTHLY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 5th DEC.
Thoroughly well advertised, thus securing fair business by competition for all consignments.
Auction at Half-past Twelve o'clock, punctually.

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN HORSE REPOSITORY, MARY-STREET.
HENRY ANDERSON respectfully begs leave to call the particular attention of Disposers of Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c., to the importance of these consignments, as early as convenience will admit, which shall have every personal attention of the Proprietor. Requirers of Horses, Vehicles, Harness, are sure of meeting a large variety, the Monthly Auction being a complete Fair for obtaining every description of Horses also Vehicles and Harness.
HENRY ANDERSON, Auctioneer.
N.B.—Auction punctually at Half-past Twelve o'clock. The Monthly Sales being now fully established, Purchasers and Disposers are sure of business.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 23 and 24, DUKE-STREET, (Off Grafton-street).
A full-sized Family Clarence.
A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front.
A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto.
A Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton.
Queen's-pattern and Park Phaetons.
Tax Cart and Sporting Phaeton.
Wagonette. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars.
Tax and Whitechapel Carts. A Gig.
Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT B. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 36, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton, A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Offices for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq., M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES— { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 30, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS, AND MEN OF BUSINESS.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND
(FOUNDED 1838) is now issuing Life Assurance Policies free of restrictions and [illegible] Premiums—and virtually non-forfeitable and unquestionable. The Policy-holders can also withdraw a fixed proportion of their payments, either as a loan or for the surrender of the policies. Explanatory Pamphlets of this new system will be furnished on application.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
AGENT:
Dublin—Mr. MATHEW MORISON, 32 Bachelor's-walk.
Mr. HARRY COLLINS, Solicitor, 22, Lower Ormond-quay.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

Cards.

J. WISEHEART AND SON.
22, SUFFOLK-STREET,
AND
42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Have received an additional supply of Mr. Gaskin's New Work on the Early History, Theory and Practice of Vocal Music, and Light Singing.
Price 3s 6d, and 5s.
P.S.—Country orders punctually attended to.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN J. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
Wholesale and Retail Stationer,
Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer,
Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer.
Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles.
25, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	1	9
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	6
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	6
500 Envelopes to match	5	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
18 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS,
15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE.
White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Publications.

Now Ready,
THE DUBLIN FAMILY ALMANAC FOR 1861.
This Almanac is intended to supply information chiefly of a local character. It will contain the new postal regulations, car and omnibus fares, Dublin tide table, a copious calendar, together with a calendar of the months, showing what things are in and out of season, and a variety of information of a useful character, indispensable to the economy of the household. Illustrated with 18 WOOD CUTS.
Price Three Pence.
To be had of all Booksellers and Venders of periodicals, &c., as also at the publishing office, No. 15, Lower Ormond-quay.
N.B.—Free by post for Four Stamps.

Music.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—AN IMMENSE VARIETY, BY THE BEST MAKERS, FOR SALE OR HIRE. On most moderate terms.
AT PIGOTT'S,
112, GRAFTON-STREET.

NEW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
JOHN W. CARROLL,
HOUSEFURNISHER AND UPHOLSTERER,
27, GRAFTON-STREET.
Solicits an inspection of his Large and Varied Stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS and TRIMMINGS,
Comprising all the Latest Novelties.
Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge.
Skilful Workmen sent to any part of the Country.
Superior Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.
Old Bedding Purified and Re-made.

Dress.

MADAME ALTAZIN,
54, DAWSON-STREET,
Respectfully solicits an inspection of her elegant assortment of Millinery, which she has received this day from Paris, in
BONNETS, GUIRLANDES,
CLOAKS, FLOWERS,
CAPS, COIFFURES,
JEWELLERY,
with a very large selection of GILT COMBS and other ornaments.
TUESDAY, 4th DECEMBER.

LADIES' REAL SEALSKIN FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS,
In all the Newest Parisian Shapes,
in great variety;
And, observe, at Manufacturers' Prices.
BARNARDO'S
Fur, Millinery, and Straw Bonnet Warehouse,
23, MARY-STREET, AND 4, DAME-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPES.
SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO,
have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES,
specially adapted for the present Season. Also,
YOUTHS' CAPES
in every variety.
COMMERCIAL HALL,
GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

ORIENTAL AND COLONIAL OUTFITS
Executed with the greatest Despatch and Economy.
Detached lists of Outfits, with every information, sent free upon application.
J. S. WILSON,
Shirtmaker and Outfitter,
26, NASSAU-STREET (near Grafton-street).

FALL in BOOTS.—Ladies' Boots, 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, best quality, 14s. 6d. J. MURRAY, 35, UPPER SACKVILLE-ST., near the Rotundo.

KNICKERBOCKER BOOTS.—This quite new style of Boot WEBB, FISHER, AND CO. are introducing to the attention of Gentlemen. For all who have much wet walking or riding, such as Shooting, Fishing, Engineering, &c. &c., they are admirably adapted. W. F. AND Co.'s WINTER STOCK OF STRONG BOOTS is now most complete; their superior quality is well known throughout the kingdom.
35 and 36, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM HUG,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a large assortment of Watches at the following low prices:—Silver Geneva Watches for Young Gentlemen, £2, £2 10s, £3, and £3 10s.; Ditto, Lever Watches, £4, £4 10s, £5, and £6; Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches, £5, £6, to £10. Twelve months' engagement will be given with every article sold. The Repairing Department in the above branch of business is conducted by the Proprietor in the most careful manner. A trial is respectfully solicited.
Observe—No. 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, off Dame-street.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 8s. 6d. or 9s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction.
Bronzed Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY, GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest styles:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackam's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

BELMONTINE LAMPS, WITH BUDE BURNERS,
Lamps for Burning Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, from 1s. 6d upwards.
Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, and Liquid Gas.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square)

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY.
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE,
(Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.)
Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the
PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD,
so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength.
. Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CHILDREN'S COTS, in great variety, with or without Bedding to suit.
JOSEPH SAUNDERS,
House Furnishing Ironmonger,
33, DAME-STREET.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES
These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen and every information obtained from
H. SIRTHORPE AND SON,
Agents for Ireland.
11 and 12, CORK-HILL, Dublin.

Medical.

MEDICAL BATH ESTABLISHMENT,
TEMPLE-STREET,
IMPROVED TURKISH BATH,
RUSSIAN VAPOUR CHAMBER.
Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath Douches and Shower Baths.
Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

THE POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS, for Coughs, Colds, and affections of the chest, accompanied by difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or Wheezing.
It promotes expectoration, removes difficulty of breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the chest which usually accompany Pulmonary Complaints. From its nature it may be given to children with perfect safety.
Sold, wholesale only, by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
113, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
13, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
B. A. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 167, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

REAL WITNEY AND FRENCH BLANKETS.
WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN respectfully announce the arrival of several bales of the above very superior goods, ordered and finished during the summer months.
THE IRISH TABLE DAMASK, AND LINEN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1766.
8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PIES! CHRISTMAS PIES!!
THE GENUINE PERIGORD CHRISTMAS PIE
TO BE HAD AT
A. JESSON'S COOKING AND CONFECTIONARY Establishment,
3, CLARE-STREET.
Orders from the country punctually attended to.
Early orders are respectfully solicited.

OLD PORT WINE;
VERY EXCELLENT
FRESH BOTTLED,
30s. per doz.
ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO.
GENERAL GROCERS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, } Dublin;
138, NORTH KING-STREET,
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
AND
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS
EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S
PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD
Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS., 14. Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 17, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—
W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

SUPERB NAMED DOUBLE AND SINGLE HYACINTHS.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL AND SON,
7, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Most respectfully beg to draw the attention of the Public to their large stock of superb Hyacinths, also their fine mixed Hyacinths for beds in the open ground, than which nothing can be more beautiful in the spring of the year; together with their superb stock of Ranunculus, Gladiolus, Tulips, Anemones, Crocus, Liliums, and other bulbs, which they are now selling at very reduced prices.
An inspection of the above stock will satisfy Growers that finer roots were never imported into Ireland.

NEW SPRING VETCHES.
JAMES WM. MACKEY, has arrived to him, per ZAMPA, CAPTAIN KEOMANN, from KONIGSBERG,
And now discharging in Custom House Dock,
800 qrs of SPRING TARES, of the finest quality,
which he offers to the Trade on advantageous terms.
40, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Dec. 1st, 1860.

THE CORNHILL ROYAL PATENT POWDER STARCH.
This STARCH, so justly celebrated for strength, purity of colour, and imparting a brilliant and elastic finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in any of these qualities, or in cheapness. Free of any adulteration, it is peculiarly adapted for fine fabrics, and only requires a trial to ensure its constant use.
When purchasing, ask for
THE CORNHILL STARCH.
S. CHRISTIE,
68, MIDDLE ABBEY STREET,
Agent for Dublin,
And the South of Ireland.

AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Opposite the Bank of Ireland,
WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS EARLY IN DECEMBER,
With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES,
WRITING DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES,
WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE,
AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
Previous to the disposal of this Establishment
Mr. S. SPARKS
Will sell off his large and elegant Stock of
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,
At greatly reduced prices, for cash.
These Goods being of the same style and qualities as those for which his house has been for so many years celebrated, will be found to be great bargains.
N.B.—The House to be Let.
S. SPARKS,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE HOUSE, 19 and 20, ESSEX-STREET.
C. M. WARREN begs to notify to her numerous friends and the Public that she is obliged to resume business at her old Concerns, 19 and 20, Essex-street, and is determined to maintain the character this Establishment has hitherto upheld, of selling the best article at the lowest possible price; and hopes, by strict attention to all orders, to earn a continuance of the patronage she and her late husband have enjoyed for the last 40 years.
C. M. W. has now on hand the largest stock of Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services in the city; also a magnificent assortment of Chandeliers, Gasaliers, Chinese Lanterns, Moderateur and other Lamps, which she will dispose of much under the usual price.
An immense assortment of every kind of Glass suited to hotels, taverns, &c., &c., at wholesale prices.
No connexion with any other house.
Dublin, Nov. 20, 1860.

GOOD BUTTER IN HALF AN HOUR
By the use of
GOODALL'S BUTTER POWDER.
For improving the flavour and increasing the quantity of good Fresh Butter, at the same time making it keep fresh in any weather; in 3d, 6d, 1s, and 2s 6d Packets; and may be procured through any respectable Druggist or Grocer in the Kingdom.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland:
THOMAS H. EVANS,
67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
DUBLIN.
Manufactured by H. GOODALL, Chemist, DERBY.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas secure sound sleep, and make your bedroom habitable with HARPER TWELVETREES' Bug Destroyer.
Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with HARPER TWELVETREES' Poisoned Wheat.
Patentee, HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
More Agents Wanted.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using
EUPIONE.
A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
13, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

DRAWINGROOM GRATES.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.'S Stock of Grates is largely assorted with the most beautiful designs. For Sittingrooms and Bedrooms their stock comprises every size, price, and description, and will be found on comparison to stand the test of competition.
House-furnishing Ironmongery in all its branches.
Prices very moderate.
Amongst other articles attention is called to the following:—
Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
J. E. & Co. are Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, &c.
And are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Houses, Towns, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

GAS LIGHTING.
The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in
ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU and CRYSTAL.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms,
55, MARY STREET,
DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WM. FRY & CO.
Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS' BEDSTEADS.
The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality.
WM. FRY & CO.,
WESTMORELAND-STREET,
and 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and 11, D'OLIER-STREET.
Factory—13, Lower KEVIN-STREET.

Wants.

WANT SITUATIONS

A LADY, a Protestant, of much experience, having relinquished a Situation as COMPANION, which she filled with great satisfaction, during a period of nearly four years, is now open to a similar engagement, where she would also superintend the Housekeeping. The advertiser would not object to an appointment as Matron in a small establishment. The highest references given if required.—Address "Beta," 18, Merrion-row, or 32, Westmoreland-street for a week.

LADY'S MAID, or MAID AND HOUSEKEEPER, or would take charge of an invalid if required; the advertiser understands her business perfectly; would be found trustworthy and obliging; makes up laces beautifully; can be highly recommended by ladies in town; is a Protestant; no objection to the country.—Address "S. B.," Mrs. Black's 1, Molesworth-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

LADY'S MAID, or UPPER HOUSEMAID in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family; advertiser is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Please address "A. C. R.," 3, Williamstown, or IRISH TIMES Office.

NURSE (Dry).—A respectable Womanwould take charge of two or three grown children, or would take a baby from its birth; understands the care and management of children, and would make herself generally useful; her character will bear the strictest inquiry; the advertiser is of the Established Church.—Please address "F. M.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street.

DRY NURSE, who understands the care and management of children from their birth, and is a good plain worker, and has no objection to the country, will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "A. M.," 18, Lower Sackville-street, or 88, Great Britain-street.

A STRONG, active Young Girl, who has lived in two places with families of business, wishes a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID or THOROUGH SERVANT; she can be highly recommended from her two places.—Address "B. S.," 55, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman; understands her business; is a good Plain Worker; makes up fine clothes; can wait on ladies, or attend table if required; no objection to the country.—Commands addressed "C. A. F.," at 55, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

HOUSEMAID, a steady, active Young Woman; understands her business; is a good Dressmaker and Plain Worker, would wait on young ladies; can wash and make up fine things neatly; would be found trustworthy and obliging; can be highly recommended by a lady in town, where advertiser lived with.—Please address "E. F.," 15, Lower Baggot-street, or 11, Lower Sackville-street; to be heard of for a week, if not engaged.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOUR MAID in a small, respectable family, an active Young Woman who perfectly understands her business in both capacities.—Address "A. L.," 55, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, a respectable Young English Person; she thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended by a lady in Ireland.—Please address "E. C.," 32, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A YOUNG Girl wishes for a Situation as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, can work well at her needle; can make up fine things, or would make herself generally useful and obliging.—Address "A. M.," 12, Arran-quay, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, a respectable Woman, who can make good soups and pastry, and made up dishes; would take a portion of washing if required; is of most obliging habits; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be recommended by respectable families in town at present.—Letters addressed to "M. G.," 27, Upper Sackville-street, or 23, Middle Gardiner-street, shall be punctually attended to.

GOOD COOK, in a gentleman's family, either with or without a kitchenmaid, where the washing is given out, a strong, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, baking and dairy; has no objection to the country; has good discharges.—Address "G. H.," 29, Clare-street.

GOOD COOK, just disengaged; understands her business in all its branches; can take charge of a small dairy if required; has no objection to the country, and no incumbrance; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. G.," 2, Merrion-row.

COOK (Good), or would go as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, where there is another servant kept; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended.—Address "B. M. C.," 20, Upper Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Young Woman, who knows her business well; has long and satisfactory discharges; can take charge of a small dairy, and wash and make up in the neatest manner; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "F. G.," 1, Clare-street, or 54, Grafton-street.

A LADY wishes to procure a Situation for a steady, respectable Woman, as COOK or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT. Advertiser, from recent afflictions, being very much distressed, seeks a Situation as above more for employment than high wages.—Address "48," IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family, a steady Young Woman, who understands soups, pastry, and made-up dishes; also, the charge of a small dairy, or would go to England with a family; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country.—Please address "X. Y. Z.," 15, Merrion-row.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, a steady, active Young Person, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a small washing; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is at present in town.—Address "E. R.," 4, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business, having most respectable testimonials from families residing in town. Any commands left for "J. B.," at 54, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be punctually attended to.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, who perfectly understands her business; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; she has no objection to a house of business.—Please address "M. M.," 23, Grafton-street, or No. 1, North Earl-street.

THOROUGH SERVANT, or COOK, a Young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "K. M.," 5, Duke-street, or IRISH TIMES Office. Will be heard of for two days.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a strong active Young Woman, who is a good laundress, and understands her business well; would have no objection to a house of business; will be found most obliging.—Address "J. C.," 33, Grafton-street, or 38, Henry-street.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Young Woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to a little washing, or house of business; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. B.," 29, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

JUST disengaged, and wants a Situation, a steady respectable Woman, as PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family, or would take the management of a few Young Men in a house of business; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can bear the strictest investigation from the last situation, where she has lived for the last three years.—Any commands for "C. B.," 13, North Earl-street, or 55, Grafton-street, shall be attended to.

KITCHENMAID or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business, can wash and make up in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Address "F. D.," 18, Stephen's-green North, or 2, North Anne-street.

WANTS a few Ladies' or Gentlemen's Washings, a professed Laundress, who can produce testimonials of the most respectable and satisfactory description, from each family she has done business for; lives at Roundtown these 15 years, and can be highly recommended by four different families on the Rathgar-road, for whom she is doing business at present; has every convenience requisite and necessary for the business.—Address "M. B.," 24, Westland-row.

MAN AND WIFE, the man would go as INSIDE SERVANT, the Woman as good COOK; both will be found careful good Servants; has no incumbrance, or any objection to the country; both will be highly recommended.—Address "P. S.," 55, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

BUTLER, where a Footman or Boy is kept, a steady, respectable Man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; every make of lamp, &c.; advertiser is a Protestant, and can be well recommended.—Address "S. F.," 55, Grafton-street.

BUTLER OR GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT, a steady, respectable Man, who has lived with families of the first respectability in town and country, and perfectly understands his business in every particular, and the care of plate, lamps, and furniture, in the best manner, as his last and former masters, at present in town.—Address "D. S.," 67, Grafton-street, or 1, Lower Mount-street.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain employment for a steady, active Man, who would go as COACHMAN or DRIVER, he understands the care and management of horses, and is a person who can be well recommended, as he has long and satisfactory discharges; he is very handy about a garden, and will be found trustworthy.—Address "P. L.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, in a small quiet family, a GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, who can wash and make up well; must have good discharges; wages £8 a year and dry tea, but no weekly money.—Apply, stating where last employed, and how long, to "S. P.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE PRINTING TRADE.—Wanted, three or four respectable and intelligent Boys, who will be apprenticed to the printing trade in the IRISH TIMES Office. No fee is required. Applicants must read and write correctly, and must bring good testimonials. They will have to reside with their parents or friends, and will receive a progressive rate of wages. Hours of attendance suited to their years. Age not to exceed 14 years. Application to be made personally to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, between the hours of three and six o'clock.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—33, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.
Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY Esq, M D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs E P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby; Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, MP, Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock, Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL,
33, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficiency.
There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 33, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

Wants.

THOROUGH SERVANT AND GOOD PLAIN COOK.—A Young Woman wishes a situation in a small family, can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "K. M.," 5, Duke-street, or Irish Times Office; will be heard of for 2 days.

B. HYAM'S LEADING STYLES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

The following are specially recommended:—

THE CLEVELAND COAT can be worn with or without a Coat.—An excellent Overcoat Introduced by B. HYAM, 32s, 42s, 48s, and 55s.

THE NEW INVERNESS CAPE; A novel, graceful, and well-finished Garment, in durable and Fashionable Materials, 20s, 25s, 32s, and 40s.

THE CAMBRIDGE WRAPPER, in a Variety of the Newest Materials, 20s, 26s, 30s, and 42s.

WALKING AND LOUNGE COATS in B. HYAM'S newest and most appropriate Styles, 20s, 26s, 32s, and 38s.

UN-DRESS, HALF-DRESS, AND FULL-DRESS SUITS universally admired for Quality of Material, Fashion, and Workmanship, 46s, 50s, 55s, and 60s.

CONJOINT GARMENTS suitable for Tourists, Business and General Undress adoption.
THE GUINEA COAT AND VEST,
THE TWENTY SHILLING TROUSERS AND VEST,
THE THIRTY-EIGHT SHILLING SUIT,
THE TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS, cut on improved principles, 16s 6d.
VESTS TO MATCH, 8s 6d, Made to Order.

B. HYAM, Tailor and Clothier, 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MADAME MANJON'S WAREROOMS are now replete with a select assortment of Parisian Millinery, for which she solicits an inspection. Prices will be found most moderate.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND SON, 109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, Sept., 1860.
₊ The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment, 30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
C. RANKIN; MANUFACTURING JEWELLER.
Begs to direct attention to the select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c.
The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in the Establishment.
Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order.
12, NASSAU-STREET, Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF JEWELLERY, PLATE, and PLATED WARE, 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
The entire Stock of the Establishment will be Sold without reserve, consisting of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-plate, all of the newest fashion, and purchased within the last eight months, from the most eminent manufacturers.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, in connection with THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, 36, WESTLAND-ROW.
PATRON: HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.
THE FIRST PUBLIC LECTURE will be delivered by the Ven. JOHN GREGG, D.D., Minister of Trinity Church, On "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Youth," IN THE ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO, On WEDNESDAY Evening, DECEMBER 5, 1860, Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock, by BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS, Esq.
Members, FREE.—Tickets (Ladies and Gentlemen), to the Body of the Hall, 2s; Gallery, 6d., to be had from Messrs. Curry, Hodges, Smith, and Co., and George Herbert, Booksellers. Members can have their certificate of membership by applying at 36, Westland-row.
CHARLES STUART STANFORD, D.D.
HERCULES H. DICKINSON, A.M.
THOMAS MILLS, A.M.
RICHARD J. GREENE, A.M.
Hon. Secs.

HIBERNIAN BANK. DECEMBER 3, 1860.

At the annual meeting of the Shareholders, held pursuant to the deed of settlement, at the Bank, Castle-street, this day, Alderman MOYLAN, Governor, in the Chair,

The following statement of accounts and report were submitted to the meeting:—

1st NOVEMBER, 1860.

Dr. LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	Cr. ASSETS.	£ s. d.
To Paid-up capital	250,000 0 0	By bills discounted	625,620 0 1
" Amount due on current accounts and deposit receipts	605,936 1 5	" Loans on Government Stock and other securities	167,490 10 7
" Amount laid aside for bad and doubtful debts	4,000 0 0	" Branches	19,394 9 7
Balance	86,848 12 6	" Bank premises	7,746 1 9
		" Cash on hand, Government stock, and other securities	126,524 11 11
	946,784 13 11		946,784 13 11

PROFIT AND LOSS.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To dividend paid December 1859	7,500 0 8	By balance to credit of profit and loss, 1st Nov., 1859	81,297 18 8
Do, May, 1860	7,500 0 0	" Net profit on year ending 1st Nov., 1860	24,550 13 10
" Amount appropriated for bad and doubtful debts	4,000 0 0		
Balance	86,848 12 6		
	105,848 12 6		105,848 12 6

By balance to credit of profit and loss in favour of Company, ... £86,848 12 6

GENTLEMEN,—The Board, in submitting to the Proprietors the foregoing Statement of Accounts, feel gratified in being able to congratulate them on the result, the profit on the year being £24,550 13s 10d.

It is likewise a source of deep gratification to be in a position to declare a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year, which your Board have, on this occasion, come to the determination of recommending for your adoption.

After payment of this dividend, and making a provision for bad and doubtful debts, there still remains £3,050 14s 10d to be added to the rest, which now amounts to £86,848 12s 6d.

Your Board feel much pleasure in informing you that the business of the Bank has considerably increased, thus realising the hopes expressed to you at last meeting, and that, at the same time, all due caution has been used is evidenced by the fact that the loss sustained by the mercantile failures that have occurred to such an extent here, and in England, during the past year, has been very limited.

The Directors going out by rotation this year (but who are eligible to be re-elected) are Mr. Fallon and Mr. Reynolds, both of whom will be recommended to the Proprietors at the election for same, to take place on the 15th instant.

It now only remains for the Board to solicit your approbation to the payment of a Dividend (free of Income-tax) of 4 per cent. on the Advanced Capital for the half-year ended 1st of November last.

The report having been read, the following resolutions were proposed:—

Moved by the Chairman; seconded by Hugh Planey, Esq., and resolved—

"That the report now read be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes."

Moved by the Chairman; seconded by William Reynolds, Esq., and resolved—

"That a dividend be made of 4 per cent. (free of Income-tax) for the half-year ended the 1st of November last, on the paid up Capital of the company."

Moved by the Chairman; seconded by John Rafferty, Esq., and resolved—

"That the books for transfer be closed from this day until the 10th inst., and that the dividend be payable on and after said day to all holders of the Company's Stock on this day."

Moved by Edward Fottrell, Esq.; seconded by John Elliott, Esq., and resolved—

"That the remuneration for Directors for the past year, and each succeeding year, be fixed at £1,400 per annum."

Moved by Michael Kappock, Esq; seconded by Hugh Blayney, Esq., and resolved—

"That the marked thanks of the meeting are due and hereby given to the Board of Management, for their judicious and persevering exertions for the interest of this establishment."

Moved by Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart.; seconded by Michael Kappock, Esq., and resolved—

"That the special thanks of this meeting are justly due, and are hereby given, to our Secretary, William O'Brien Butler, Esq., for his great exertions and untiring and indefatigable efforts in forwarding the interests of this Bank."

(Signed) DENIS MOYLAN, Chairman.

Alderman Moylan having left the Chair, and Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., being called thereto.

Moved by Alderman Campbell; seconded by Francis D. Reynolds, Esq., and resolved—

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to Alderman Moylan, for his proper and dignified conduct in the Chair."

(Signed) TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, Chairman.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The firm aspect of the London Stock market at the close of last week was again fully displayed to-day; the unexpectedly favourable character of the last Bank return which caused the upward movement then perceptible continuing to impart a feeling of confidence in financial circles. The English Funds were fairly supported at the quotations. In our local market there was also a slight accession of firmness, and a tolerably fair amount of business transacted. Consols have fully recovered the decline which was recorded on Friday last, and New Three per Cents. were negotiated for present and deferred transfer at former quotations, a fraction better being given for the advanced account. The Share market was not quite so active as recently, but on the whole, a good appearance was manifested.

In Banks, an advance of one-half per cent. was firmly sustained in the case of Bank of Ireland Stock. Nationals were likewise steady at their former price (£62½). Royals were offered for sale. Hibernians were not dealt in to-day. The expectations of an increased dividend which, as we said on a former occasion, have been confidently indulged in by the proprietors of this company, have not been disappointed; a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum having been declared this day, being two per cent. in advance of the former half-year.

The only notable alteration which occurred in Steam Packet Securities was that in British and Irish, which passed hands at a discount of £1 10s per share, the quotation indicating the smart advance of £2 10s on the previous price which was recorded some time since; the market appeared to be tolerably well supported at the enhanced rate. A satisfactory movement continues to take place in the shares of the Atlantic Company. The improved value of Saturday was freely given for cash delivery, a further advance of one-quarter being marked for account transactions, firmness being observable at the rates recorded. City of Dublin Original Shares realised the reduced value of last week (£104) and manifested a rather steady appearance. Last rates were likewise procured for Dublin and Liverpool Builders', of both denominations, which closed steadily at their respective quotations, and for Dundalks (limited), which were still offering.

In Mines—Carysforts opened at a further fall of 1s, but finally recovered to some extent, and left off steadily. A strong disposition to press sales was again manifested in the case of Connorrees, which were first dealt in to-day at a drop of 2s, and ultimately ended at 42s 6d; representing a total decline of 3s 6d per share, weakness being still perceptible at the lowest price. The rapid reduction in General Mines to which we referred in our last report met with a correspondingly rapid reaction to-day; the dealings, which were exclusively for the account, were characterised by a considerable amount of firmness, Wednesday's price being ultimately regained. For Mining Company of Ireland an improvement of one-eighth was demanded by holders. Wicklow Coppers were ineffectually offered for sale.

In the Miscellaneous Group—National Insurance fell back to the extent of £1 7s 6d, and Patriotic Insurance passed hands at their previous value (£6).

The Railway market was quiet, and the quotations do not present any feature worthy of note. The only alteration in the Original Shares occurred in Midland Great Westerns (£50), which experienced a further falling off of one-eighth; steadiness being, however, apparent at the close. Dublin and Belfast Junctions were again unaltered, and continued in request. Irish South Easterns and Newry and Rostrevors also steadily maintained their previous rates respectively. Great Southern Stock stood nominally £113 to £113½. There were offers to buy a limited number of Cork and Bandons. A reduced price was ineffectually tendered for Waterford and Limericks.

Operations in Preference embraced Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A), and Great Southern and Western 4 per Cent. Stock; previous quotations being well supported in both instances. Cork and Bandon 6 per Cents. were inquired for at £4½.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—DEC. 3.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91½
Ditto for new account, 10th December	91⅞ ⅜
Ditto for new account, 8th January	91¾
BANKS.	
Royal	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	3¼
City of Dublin,	104 xd
Ditto, issue of '60	—
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building,	55
Ditto, redeemable	52½
Dundalk (Limited)	9½
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	18s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	42s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	78¼
General Mining Company (Limited)	5¼ ½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	6
National Insurance	34½
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Northern Counties	46½ x d
Do. Half Shares	x d
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
Midland Great Western	52½
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor	6½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen	10½
Cork and Bandon	—
Ditto, 6 per cent. 4 per cent. perpetual after '63	4½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92½	92⅜	91½	92⅜	—
Ditto for Account	92⅜	—				
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞ ¾	91⅞ ½	91¼	91⅜ ¾	91⅜ ⅛	91⅛ ¾
Ditto for Account	91⅞ ⅞			91⅞ ⅞	91⅞	
Ditto for Account	91⅛ ⅞				91⅞ ⅞	

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DECEMBER 3.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	93⅜ ¼
New Threes,	91⅞ 2
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ ¼
Account,	93
New Threes,	91⅞ 2
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	93⅜ ¼
New Threes,	91⅞ 2
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	93⅜ ¼
New Threes,	91⅞ 2
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	93⅜ ¼
New Threes,	91⅞ 2

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 dis.; Eastern Counties, 52; Caledonians, 94¾; Great Northern, 110½; Great Western, 73½; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118 118½ ¾; London and North Western, 100; Leeds Northern, 48½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 134¾; South Eastern, 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102¾; York and North Midland, 89½ ¼; London and South Western, 94½; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 110 111½; Grand Trunks, 24; North British, —; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 233; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols steady at 93⅜. Shares opened firm, and have improved and are now very firm at the advanced quotations. Canadas dull. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

There has been few transactions in the Stock market to day, but the opening prices, chiefly on the character of the Bank return, experienced an improvement of one-eighth, and were well maintained to the close. In the Discount market to-day there has been a good demand, partly in anticipation of the 4th. No gold was taken from the Bank to day. The Ceylon, with the outward India and China mails, will take £95,649 in specie, of which £76,000 is in silver. The Railway market was rather better in the earlier part of the day, but subsequently relapsed, especially after regular hours.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The stock markets were influenced to-day by the unexpectedly favourable character of the Bank return, which fully explains the reduction in the rate of discount. Consols advanced one-eighth per cent., and in the market for British Railway Stocks the tendency of prices was upwards. There was a good demand in the Discount market, but the supply of money was ample, and the best bills were taken at 4½ to 4¾ per cent. On Monday preparations to meet the best bills, due on the 4th, will engage attention.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 8⅞ 8½; Caledonians, 94¾ 5¼; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 51½ 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 86 8; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6 6½; Great Western, 73½ 3½; London and North Western, 100½ 103¾; London and South Western, 94½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 59¾ 6½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48 48½; South Eastern 85½ 85¾; Midland Stock, 134½ 134¾; North British, 62½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103½ 103½ ¾; York and North Midland, 91½; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120 120½. Consols close steady at 93⅜ ½. Shares were dull until the close, when they improved a shade on a beer speculator being declared defaulter. The close good in tone at the above rates, except Great Northerns and Great Southerns, which are flat. Canadians dull.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY.—Although the accounts from the United States, by the Persia, have contributed to keep up a feeling of anxiety, the funds to-day are supported at Saturday's quotations. Attention is principally directed to preparations for the approaching settlement in consols. In the Share markets inactivity prevails, but prices generally are firm.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY, 3 40 P.M.—Bourse firm and rather animated. Rentes closed at 70 50, or 20 cents higher than on Saturday.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, DEC. 3.—Steady at 56s 6d all the month; 60s January to March.

WOOL SALES, DEC. 3.—On the whole a fair amount of steadiness has been observed in the biddings for colonial wool in these sales to-day, and no further change has taken place. The attendance of buyers has been numerous, but the transactions up to the present time, owing to Continental accounts, have been much restricted.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 3.—Sugar quiet, 2,400 bags Mauritius sold on Saturday at 42s; for grainy yellow and grey Mauritius. Coffee firm; 2,600 bags Rio, barely as good firsts, sold at 56s for near port. Tea quiet; business very limited. Rice dull, no sales reported. Saltpetre flat.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 3.—Supply of stock larger than last Monday. A fair demand for prime cattle at full prices. Inferior beasts slow of sale at reduced prices. Prime sheep without change in value. Other kinds lower: Beef 4d to 6d½ per lb; mutton 6d to 8d per lb. 3,503 beasts, and 7,005 sheep at market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 3.—Very fair demand, and very firm. Sales probably about 8,000 or more importions 9,718, previously 5,751.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, DEC. 3.—No. 1, 51s to 51s 6d; mixed numbers warrants, 51s 9d to 52s; No. 3, 50s 3d to 50s 9d. Market quiet.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 3.—White wheat, 30s 0d to 33s 0d; red ditto, 20s to 29s; barley 13s to 19s 6d; oats, 11s to 15s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 3.—Firsts, 114s; seconds 110s; thirds 100s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 87s; sixths, 68s, 1,000 in market.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, DEC. 4.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Henry VIII." and "The Corsican Brothers."
QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"The Man with the Iron Mask," "Richard III.," Mr. Frederick Macabe, "My Wife's Dentist," to conclude with "Brother Sandy M'Donald."
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock, P.M.
THE MARTIN—Lesage's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Dec. 4.
Cape of Good Hope [D]	6 a m Dec. 5.
Spain and Portugal [S] Constantinople	6 p m Dec. 6.
America (Quebec) [G]	7 a m Dec. 7.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Dec. 9.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	6 p m Dec. 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 10.
India (Bombay) [S] America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 11.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 13.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 14.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 18.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Dec 18.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 pm Dec 19.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 21.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Dec 23.
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet	6 pm Dec 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Dec 24.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c. via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 26.
India (Bombay) [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec 26.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 30.

* GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Letters of value ought always to be "Registered." To secure despatch, Letters for London ought to bear the proper district initials, lists of which can be obtained in the Paid Letter Office for 1d. each. All Letters should be posted as early as practicable. Circulars, when numerous, should be tied in bundles with the addresses in one direction. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, that it may be returned if the person it is for cannot be found. Castletowndelvin is in future to be called Delvin.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 1st, amounted to 68,372, making a daily average of 11,372 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d

(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)

First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES," THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.
The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for ONE PENNY.
In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

"When country gents for city life
Leave partridges and snipe,
What solace they will surely find
In Keevil's Briar Root Pipe."
Samples, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Case, warranted, Thirty Stamps.
2, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunde Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary) Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

PIANOFORTES ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £5 5s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 5s.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Made-up Garments for which this House is EMINENT.
OVERCOATS,
CAPES and TALMAS,
NAPOLEON FROCKS
DRESS SUITS,
LOUNGE SUITS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
33, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

The New Patented Knickerbocker Pants—invented by Messrs. Browne and Payne, Merchant Tailors, Sackville-street.
We have always considered it a part of our duty as journalists to call public notice to everything that conduces to either the advantage or comfort, especially so when it springs from the design of our native artists. Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not our court or magazine de modes as elsewhere, to herald the incoming novelties for the epicures or magnates of our fashionable world. We have the greater pleasure, therefore, in expressing our opinion as to the novelty and utility of the "Knickerbocker Pants," introduced this season by the eminent and enterprising firm of Browne and Payne. From a personal inspection the design appears to us, without going into details, to possess a tripod merit, being at once fashionable and durable, suitable alike for the pedestrian, sportsman, or traveller, and at what appears to us to be very moderate charges. The design is an entirely new one, and will, we are sure, repay a visit to the mart of the Proprietors, who will personally afford every information to visitors.—EVENING PAPER.

RICHARD ALLEN'S FORTY-FIVE SHILLING WINTER CHEVIOT SUIT, Is excellent Value.
READY MADE DEPARTMENT. 25, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

A DEPUTATION waited yesterday upon the Lord Lieutenant, at the Viceregal Lodge, to request his Excellency to become the patron of "The Irish "Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire." It is superfluous to say that his Excellency received the deputation most courteously, and at once acceded to their request; directing, at the same time, that the list of subscriptions should be forwarded to him.

The Society now is fairly afloat as "The Royal "Irish Society for the Preservation of Life from "Fire." It originated with a few gentlemen who were wearied by the apathy of the nominal guardians of the city, and who were awestruck by recent loss of valuable lives. Already the Society numbers amongst its members some of the most influential gentlemen of the city, and has collected subscriptions to the amount of above £100. These gentlemen have not had to refer to a Corporation Committee, whether it be No. 2, or 3, or 4, or to the "house." They saw what was required, and at once, like business men, set about providing it. Four fire-escapes have been ordered from London, on the pattern of those which already have saved 600 lives. Two of them will be in Dublin in a fortnight, and two more in about a week after.

The Society will then have four new fire-escapes, of the best construction, ready for work. A fifth, belonging to the Corporation, has been dragged from its concealment under the lumber in Kevin-street, and has been handed over to the Society. These five escapes, as a beginning, will be available for the public immediately. Two skilled and experienced inspectors will accompany the fire-escapes from London, to teach others how to manage them, Colonel Lake undertakes to secure that the men to whom they may be finally entrusted do their duty. The fire-escapes, during the day time, will be placed in some vacant space near the public buildings of the city. At night they will be ready for use in the most convenient locality. The keeper will be ever at his post, with the bright red lamp above him. At the alarm of fire he calls upon two or three passengers to aid him, and as the machine, with this assistance, is easily moved, the fire-escape will be at hand simultaneously with the outburst of the flame. When we are enabled to purchase more escapes, so that there shall be an interval of only a quarter of a mile between two machines, the arrival of the apparatus will be almost instantaneous.

The Corporation, now that the citizens have taken the matter up earnestly, are anxious to have the eventual control of the fire-escapes. They offer to introduce a clause in the Water Works Bill to legalise a fire brigade, to provide for the purchase of additional escapes, and the appointment of officers to superintend them. There is a Corporation in London, but the London Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire is unconnected with that body; and the experience of our fellow-citizens does not point to the Dublin Corporation as the proper head of any movement requiring energy, rapidity, and practical development. If the Waterworks Bill, in its present shape, be likely to pass, which we doubt, it would most certainly be rejected if a bill for the organisation of fire-escapes and a brigade were introduced into it in the shape of a clause. It is necessary to place this matter in its true light, for if the citizens are led to suppose, as they were six months since, that the Corporation were most anxious to provide fire-escapes, and intended bringing in Bills, &c., they might be less inclined to support with their subscriptions a voluntary society. If any legislation is to take place, the citizens prefer that a clause should be introduced into a Police Bill, or that a short Bill should be introduced by Government, placing the whole system of fire escapes under the control of the Police Commissioners. As two years must elapse before any legislation could be carried into effect, the sight of the fire-escapes meanwhile, and of their guardians, must be a source of confidence to the citizens, organised as they are by a Society acting independently, and on the moment.

THE Morgue of Dublin is full of all the horrors, without any of the decencies, of the similar institution in Paris. From the busiest and most fashionable thoroughfare of the city the stranger passes into a bye street, thence into a narrow lane, and from that again into a court, ankle deep with mud and water, and where never yet a wandering sunbeam fell. Here, under a miserable shed, through which the wind sings mournfully and the rain drips heavily, is the last home on earth of those who are found dead. On a wooden shelf, in a livery stable, lie the young, the old, the middle-aged, whom shame or guilt have done to death. In no city under the sun would such a resting-place for the dead be tolerated. Little do the young and beautiful know that as they pass in all their bravery up the crowded street the wind which plays on their cheeks has swept over the corpse of one, perhaps as young and beautiful, thrown carelessly under the sky, upon that shelf among the horses. A few pounds might well be spent by a city like this to protect the dead from desecration. There is a reverence due to mortal clay: there is something awful about the corpse of peer or pauper which should protect it. But, in this city, with its splendid buildings and its noble charities, a crazy outhouse, in a filthy lane, is all we can devote for the reception of those to whom, while living, the world has proved unkind, and whom shame, or crime, or chance, has sent, without a word of hope or prayer to the dread account.

The dead do not feel all this, but carelessness towards the dead works injury to the living. A jury is summoned to hold quest, and, in utter violation of all decency, they are huddled together in such a place as that to hold a solemn inquiry. So drearily cold, so miserably damp and comfortless is the place, that one of the city coroners has not yet recovered from an illness contracted by holding an inquest there. On Saturday the other coroner, Dr. White, declared it was a shame and a disgrace to the city of Dublin that so wretched a place should be set apart for such inquiries. He was powerless to remedy the evil. "The matter had been represented again and again "to the Corporation, but, as yet, nothing had been "done." It is the old story. The dead have no votes, and they who are so careless of the living can hardly be expected to have feeling for the dead.

So paltry is the remuneration given to the owner of the stables that better accommodation cannot be expected. If South Anne-street be the best place for a "dead-house," we believe a spot of ground could be obtained there on which a suitable building could be erected, for a trifling additional rent. Are the citizens in this case, too, to be called upon to supply the deficiencies of the Corporation? Are the Police Commissioners aware of this crying scandal to our city, or must we have a bill brought into Parliament to screen the unhappy dead from curiosity and insult? Only fancy the scene daily presented. A low wooden shelf, under a rotten shed, in the midst of stables; two or three corpses thrown upon it, just as they were drawn from the mud of the river; round them are huddled together, standing in the trampled mire, witnesses, policemen, the jury, and the coroner holding solemn inquisition into the cause of death, while the wind sings mournfully and the rain drops heavily through day and night upon the corpses turned to the sky.

If there be no feeling, is there no indignation left, to compel those whose duty it is to observe the decencies which even savages respect?

THE Elections for the Assessors for the Borough of Dublin have terminated in the return of the former Assessors, Messrs. Hyndman and Coffey. The contest was altogether uncalled for, and the disturber has been signally defeated. The large majority which Mr. Hyndman obtained proves that a considerable number of independent Liberals have given their votes in his behalf. His return, by a number so far beyond that obtained by the other candidate is a proof that there exists a growing wish among all parties to select men of honour, experience, and respectability, for stations of responsibility and trust.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

The London Volunteers contemplate—not before it is wanted—the building of a large glass building to shelter us from the weather while drilling, &c.—in fact, a kind of Crystal Palace for Volunteers, to be lighted at night by gas, and to have a shooting-ground attached. This has been a crying want in the metropolis, and there can be no permanence in the movement unless it is carried out. For instance, my regiment—the South Middlesex—drill at Knightsbridge Barracks on Wednesdays from six to eight, but my house is four miles therefrom. If I dine at five—the earliest possible hour—I cannot start from home till six, and even a Hansom would bring me half an hour late. To postpone dinner till after eight o'clock may do for extreme fashionables, but not for me.

The Empress of the French has been received at Bolton and Manchester with as much eagerness almost as much eagerness as if it were Queen Victoria. The natural love of the Anglo-Saxons for crowned heads is certainly enthusiastic.

An English naval captain, who accompanied Garibaldi all through his campaign, from Marsala to the Volturno, is about to publish a book, giving a full account of the whole of the war. He is a devoted admirer of Garibaldi, as, indeed, is every man brought into contact with the great-hearted filibuster, who, with all his faults as a statesman, is a princely-hearted fellow—though in these times, when so many princes are base, that may be no high praise.

An odd thing has happened about the new copper (or bronze) coinage. In abbreviating the words "Regina Britanniarum," the sculptor put "Reg. Britt." The two t's are objected to as inaccurate, though some authentics quote precedents from old Latin inscriptions in favour of it. It is reported to-day that the coinage, owing to the error, will be withdrawn; but I can hardly believe it, as, on looking at a George III. shilling, I find the abbreviation spelled "Britt." If withdrawn, the few coins issued will be curiosities, like Sheil's godless florins.

I think there is hardly a doubt that Mr. Layard will be returned for Southwark. Mr. Scovell was rather injured than otherwise by the generous surrender of notes by Mr. Apsley Pellatt. The majority of the electors were rather affronted by this high-handed mode of treatment, and so they accordingly resolved that their votes should not be delivered over to any candidate who might be acceptable to their late representative. Taking advantage of this feeling Mr. Layard has delivered some appropriate philippics on the iniquity of treating voters as if they were cattle. In his speeches Mr. Layard made several allusions to the treatment he had met with in the House of Commons, for his officiousness. He professes unbounded respect for Mr. Fawcett but on one occasion he suffered himself to transgress the bounds of good taste, by alluding to his rivals blindness. Mr. Washington Wilks, a friend of Mr. Fawcett's stood up to answer this. In a pertinent speech he said, that "in an assembly of gentlemen, the infirmity of his friend would command respect and sympathy. One would think from the outcry made against Mr. Fawcett on this score, that when Parliament abolished the property qualification, it had been enacted that a member should be sound of wind and limb, and have good eyesight. (Laughter and cheers.) Why not, also, require that he should be so many feet high, and have black and red hair?" Much of the work of the world had been done by men who were thus physically disabled. The father of ancient poetry was "the blind old man of Scio's rocky isle." (A voice: "John Milton.") Yes; and the most illustrious of England's bards and patriots—the apologist for the Commonwealth, the secretary to Cromwell—had, in the darkness of perpetual night, built up the stately lines of genius and learning, thought and music, which formed his imperishable monument and his country's rich inheritance. Nor were men of action wanting on the muster roll of the illustrious sightless. Byron made his Venetian hero exclaim—

Oh, for an hour of blind old Dandolo!

Surely, then, England would not ostracise because of blindness a citizen who offered in her service the rich gifts of knowledge, eloquence, and popular sympathy. At the conclusion of his eloquent apology for his friend's infirmity, Mr. Wilks was loudly cheered, although the assembly was composed of the friends of Mr. Layard. In the meantime Scovell, the wharfinger, is not idle. Torchlight processions, comprising his own men, and riotous meetings characterise his progress. In consequence of this division in the "Liberal" quarter, the friends of a Mr. Miller, a gentleman of Conservative opinions, resolve to prosecute a vigorous canvass.

The trial of Emma Padfield, for infanticide, has terminated with a verdict of guilty. The evidence throughout was of the most circumstantial kind, but it left no doubt in the minds of the jury, nor indeed of the public themselves, of her guilt. The case, from the nature of the charge, has called forth a great amount of sympathy. It is the old story, so often treated of in romantic periodicals, sufficient to awaken pity for the unfortunate girl, and indignation against her seducer. Still, as long as law deals harshly in such cases, as long will it be impossible to prevent human sympathy for the accused. Here was a well-conducted and, whilom, virtuous girl, who has committed one fault. While the accomplice of her offence goes abroad at large—permitted, nay encouraged, to continue in his course, his victim bears all the consequent ills. For fear of detection, she leaves her situation, and shortly after gives birth to a boy, which is registered by the name of her seducer. She, being now penniless, applies to him for money. He replies, in a curt letter, and subsequently sends her a sovereign. That spent, she is starving; she cannot get into service with her child; she is alone in the world. To save her child, if not herself, from starvation, she seizes on the fearful idea of murder. She kills the child, and wanders away to search for employment, which she quickly obtains under the false name of Anne Drake. One evening, when sitting with her fellow-servant, she burst into tears, and her companion asked her what was the matter. She said "she once knew a girl who had a child which she supported as long as she could, and she had to go into employment; so she took the child and gave it poison in a field, and then went home and put it down the water closet. The girl's name," she added, "was Emma Padfield, and she could not help crying when she thought of it." The girl had told no one but her. She had something in her box that reminded her of it, and that was what made her cry. Shortly after she was arrested, tried the day before yesterday, and sentenced to be hanged. The court was intensely moved at the verdict, and Judge Bramwell was deeply agitated as he delivered the sentence, during which the poor girl shrieked, crying bitterly for mercy. She was dragged off to prison in an almost insensible state. There is, however, little or no doubt that the recommendation to mercy preferred by the jury will be carried into effect. Indeed, the judge said as much in the few words he uttered before giving sentence.

The ladies have a great deal to answer for. Out of 60,000 men, women, and children at Coventry, 40,000 are out of employment, and several thousands are positively starving. This, it appears, is not the result of the French treaty. It is the fault of the ladies, or, speaking more justly, of the present fashions. Bonnets which formerly bore aloft such quantities of ribbon, have given place to hats requiring none. Dresses, too, which were formerly trimmed with ribbon, are now trimmed with other materials. The result is, "thousands are positively starving." An appeal, however, is made to the generosity of the public, male and female, young and old, boys and girls. Let but everyone who can afford it buy one yard of ribbon, and a demand for the article will be instantly created which will set the idle hands of now starving weavers at work once more. The great evil to be apprehended from such an appeal is not that it will not, call forth sympathy in nearly every breast, but that thousands will consider that the petition is more to the general public than to their individual selves.

Some interesting statistics may be gleaned from the "return of registered newspapers" in the United Kingdom, ordered by the House of Commons. Although this account can give no idea of the actual circulation of a paper, still it, in some degree, shows a certain amount of steadiness or the reverse. The *Times* has given forth the largest number of stamped papers during the quarter ended September 30th. Seven hundred and sixty thousand is about the number which gives, daily, something over 8,000. This, when compared with last year, and the previous quarters, shows considerable stability in the Thunderer—more than might be expected, when we know that the general circulation is falling off. The next largest is the "Illustrated London News," which is nearly 300,000. This, however, is a weekly paper. Of the London daily press, the "Evening Mail" comes next to the "Times," about 105,000, after which comes the Express, 90,000. This is a decrease from its former number. Next comes the "Morning Post," with 70,000 (decreasing also), and then the "Daily News" with 50,000. The "Globe" exhibits a steady number—about 40,000 through all its quarters—and seems neither decreasing nor increasing. The "Morning Chronicle" is not half as much as the "Globe;" and the "Star," "Telegraph," and "Morning Advertiser" contain nothing worth mentioning. In glancing over the immense number of papers, the frequency of the words "Times," Herald," "Chronicle," "Gazette," "Journal," prompted a desire to ascertain how many there might be under those familiar titles. There are 122 "Advertisers," 99 "Journals," 97 "Gazettes," 81 "Heralds," 74 "Chronicles," 72 "Times'," and 71 "News'."

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Dec. 2.

Divine service was performed in the Private Chapel this morning. There were present—The Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and Prince Louis of Hesse, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, the visitors staying in the Castle, and the domestic household.

The Rev. W. Selwyn preached the sermon.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has presented the sum of £100 to the Union Debating Society, of which he has been for the last year an honorary member; and his Royal Highness has also given a cup, value £100, to be shot for by the University Rifle Corps in the current term. The shooting will probably take place during the ensuing week.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton returned to Chesterfield House, May-fair, on Saturday, from Windsor Castle, and on Monday repaired to Brocket Hall, Herts.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny are expected to leave the French embassy this day on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Earl of Beverley and Lady Louisa Percy have arrived at Torquay for the winter months. Colonel the Hon. E. and Lady Margaret Lyttelton have arrived, with their family, from Staffordshire to meet the noble earl.

Viscount Palmerston left town yesterday afternoon on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. Lady Palmerston, owing to delicate health, will not accompany the noble Premier.

The Right Hon. Lord Foley has left Grosvenor-square, London, for his country seat, Worksop Manor, Nottinghamshire.

The Hon. Captain Henry Wyndham, M.P., has arrived at Petworth-house, Sussex, from Grosvenor-place, London.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is about to take place between Cecil O. Perry, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Sexton Perry, uncle of the Earl of Limerick, and Jane, second daughter of Colonel Knox Gore, Lieutenant of the county of Sligo.

ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Lady Louth, Col the Hon C D Plunkett, the Hon Miss Plunkett and suite, Viscount Carlingford, Mr and Mrs F L Dames, Mr and Mrs W F Burton, Mrs, Miss, and Master Harvey, Major Greville, Mrs and Miss Williams, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Moore, Mr and Mrs Wilson, Messrs Winter, Kearney, O'Connor, Jones, and Comerford. Departures—The Lord Bishop of Meath, Mrs and Miss Singer, for Ardbracken House; Count and Countess de Jarnac, for Thomastown Castle; Lady Kilmaine and the Hon Miss Brown, for Galston Park; Sir John and Lady Dillon, for Lismullen, Navan; Mr and Mrs M'G Bond, for the Argory Moy. Lord and Lady Killeen and family are staying at the Shelbourne Hotel.

THE SISTERS MARCHISIO.

The new celebrities of song, Mdlle. Carlotta and Barbara Marchisio, who recently came out at the Grand Opera of Paris, in "Semiramis" with such brilliant success were born at Turin, and are derived from a family of distinguished artists, which included musicians of great ability. One brother, Antonio Marchisio, was a composer of note, and Joseph, a pianist of the first class. From their earliest years both sisters manifested an extraordinary aptitude for music, and this was encouraged by both brothers, who did all in their power to develope their talent to its fullest extent. Antonio gave them all the instruction he was enabled to do, and when he and Joseph discovered that both Carlotta and Barbara in their extreme girlhood had beautiful voices, they placed them under the most efficient singing masters. Their progress was remarkable. In a brief space of time they became the vocal wonder of their native place, and were sought for with the utmost eagerness at the mansions of the aristocratic and wealthy. After restricting their performances for several years to the concert-room and private parties, the sisters were at last induced to try the stage, and here a new career of honour and prosperity opened for them. They visited the chief cities of Italy and Spain, and sang at all the principal theatres, including the Scala at Naples, the Fenice at Venice, the first operas at Rome, Turin, Trieste, &c., &c. Fame crowned them wherever they appeared. Their singing was the admiration of all who heard them, and their reputation spread far and wide. More especially were their *ensemble* performances the theme of wonder and delight. Nothing so perfect, so harmoniously blended, it was said, had been remembered in duet singing. Moreover, they were mistresses of all styles of singing—as capable in florid as in plain music—in the classical as the romantic—in Mozart and Rossini as in Donizetti, Meyerbeer, and Verdi. They performed in all kinds of operas, and their reputation gained ground with every successive representation. Rumour was not slow in wafting their names to the French capital, and the manager of the Grand Opera, having had additional information of a private nature respecting the merits of the fair artists, at once engaged them to play the two principal characters in the French version of Rossini's "Semiramide," then about to be produced. Indeed it is doubtful if the opera would have been brought out but for the sisters Marchisio, whose Assyrian Queen and Arsace respectively were highly eulogised by the leading authorities of the Parisian press, and received by the public with acclamations. Their singing of the grand duet, "Ebben, ate ferisci," was nightly the culminating point of their performance.—*Musical World.*

The Church.

The Rev. H. F. Macdonald, curate of the parish of Athy for nearly twelve years, has been appointed rector in the room of the late lamented Mr. Trench.

Thanks.

New Molyneux Asylum—From the Committee for the following:—R L Cuthbert, Esq, £1; Rev Charles J Bayly, £1; G D Ryder, Esq, £1 1s; Mrs Harrison, collection, £2 7s; Dr Ellis, £1; Mrs Ellis, £1; Miss Ellis, £1; Mrs Armstrong, collection, £6 5s 6d; Robert Mease, Esq, £2 2s; Robert Collins, Esq, collection, £15 3s 6d; Mrs Hardwicke (additional), collection, £5 11s.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following:—The Countess of Rosse, £1; Mrs F C Bland (2nd halves) £2; H Bussell, Esq, £1; Thomas Phelps, Esq, £1; Rev W Marrable, Esq, Kappa, £1; Miss Ferrier and Pollock, special donation for the emigrants, £1; also to Messrs Hodgees and Sons, for the following, for the use of the institution:—viz, 12 tin plates, 24 tin porringers, 36 iron spoons.

The Army.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, HYTHE.—We understand that considerable changes are about to be made in the organisation of the School of Musketry at Hythe. It has been found that the present system involves much expenditure of time, without commensurate advantage in progress.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—Commander James P. Thurburn to the Cornwallis, additional, for service in the Coastguard; Commander Charles T. Bench to the Hawke, additional, for service in the Coast-guard; Henry M. Wisse, Master, confirmed in the Colossus; the Rev. G. W. R. Incledon to be chaplain and naval instructor of the Jason; and John A. Jones, Master's Assistant, to the Harrier.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

PARIS, MONDAY EVG.—The *Pays* denies that any negociations have been entered into for the cession of Venetia, and says we believe we can affirm that such a question has never been mooted in the councils of any power, without exception.

The *Pays* says, the rumour that Count de Morny has been sent on a mission to Rome is unfounded.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, DEC. 3.—To-day, at 10 a.m., the first sitting of the New National Council was opened by a long speech from M. Sidler, president by seniority. The election of the new president of the National Council, by its different sections, will take place to-morrow. The Council of the States will also open to-day at the same hour, by M. M. Wettie, retiring president. Doctor Blumer, from Gloeus, was elected president of the Council of the States, and Mr. Hermann, from Obwelden, was elected vice-president.

SPAIN.

MADRID, DEC. 2—The *Espano* publishes numerous letters from the inhabitants of the Provinces of Vizaya energetically protesting against the projects of annexation to France contained in a letter which had been inserted in the *Espano*.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE POPE—CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S NOTE.

ROME, DEC. 1.—Sixty-five thousand pounds sterling of Peter's pence have arrived from America.

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes Cardinal Antonelli's note of the 4th Nov., in order to rectify the version of this note as given by some foreign papers.

The Archbishop of Naples has left Rome, having been advised to return to Naples.

BANQUET TO THE LIMERICK, CLARE, AND TIPPERARY CONTINGENTS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

LIMERICK, MONDAY, MIDNIGHT.—This event is being celebrated to-night, and is a complete success. The Theatre is not only crowded in every available space, but large numbers have had to go away disappointed in being unable to obtain admission. From 60 to 80 members of the Brigade are present. Several of the men are in uniform.

The chair was taken about eight o'clock by the Mayor-elect, Mr. J. T. M'Sheehy. Dinner, on a sumptuous scale, was prepared for over 300 persons, after which several appropriate toasts were proposed and responded to. The principal speakers were the Mayor-elect, the Rev. Messrs. O'Farrell and Quaid; Lieutenant M. G. Ryan, of the Papal Engineers, who appeared in full uniform; and Messrs. Laurence Kelly, Daniel Cullen, Maurice Lenahan, and Francis Coanihan.

Letters of apology were read from Major O'Reilly, Cardinal Wiseman, Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly; Dr. Flannery, Archbishop of Killaloe; William Smith O'Brien, Michael S. Ryan, and Capt. Luther. An address expressive of gratitude to the congregated trades and people of Limerick, on behalf of the Brigade, was read by Sergeant-Major David O'Neill. Tea is now being served out, and dancing, &c., will succeed. A brass band is posted in the gallery. Great enthusiasm prevails.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, LONDON—GALWAY MAIL CONTRACT.

The case of Irwin, a member of the Irish bar, against Mr. Lever, M.P., which has been tried before, came on at the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, the object being to recover compensation for services in promoting the formation of the Galway Atlantic Mail Company. The defendant pleaded never indebted. Mr. Serjeant Shee's address on behalf of the defendant concluded the proceedings to-day, and the further hearing will take place to-morrow.

QUEEN'S BENCH, LONDON—THE CAMBRIDGE CASES.

Another Cambridge case was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day. The circumstances were similar to the case tried on Friday and Saturday. The plaintiff, Miss Ebbon, having been one of the party in the omnibus who were arrested and taken to the spinning house, it was arranged that a verdict should be nominally given for plaintiff—damages, £25—with a view to bringing the question involved before a high tribunal.

THE WEST INDIAN STEAMER TASMANIA ASHORE.

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY.—The R. M. S. Tasmania, Capt. Sawer, which sailed this afternoon with mails and passengers for West Indies gone ashore at Totterill, inside the Needles. The South-Western Company's steamer Courier, Captain Harvey, from Jersey, reports having observed a large steamer showing blue lights and sending up rockets. The Courier stopped her engines, and dropped anchor at 4-50 p.m. Captain Sawyer sent a boat to the Courier. When Captain Harvey went on board the Tasmania, he found he could give no assistance. The Tasmania had apparently sustained no damage. It is supposed the Tasmania must have gone inside the Warden Ledge buoy, and, the weather being very thick, went ashore. She was lying in 3 fathoms depth of water, but draws, however, nearly 4 fathoms. The chief officer of the Tasmania came up in the Courier for assistance, and Captain Vincent, with steam tug and a great number of men and appliances, had proceeded this evening to render assistance. It is hoped she will come off with flood tide. It is not known whether the pilot had left her when the accident occurred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The pastoral of the Archbishops of Paris, concerning the Pope, was read in the churches of that capital, and is considered remarkable for its moderation.

The new French Cabinet met, for the first time, on Saturday. The Emperor arrived from Compeignes for the purpose of presiding.

VALENTIA, MONDAY.—Put in on Saturday, Dart, of Dartmouth, Westport to Gloucester, oats; to-day, Margaret, Cardiff to Galway, coals. Wind east, moderate.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, PHŒNIX PARK.—The examination for the Crimean Banquet Fund Prizes will commence on this day, Tuesday, the 4th inst., and will continue till completed. The names of the successful competitors will be hereafter announced.

LIBRARY SOCIETY.—A paper will be read this evening in the room of this society, 19, New-row, South, near St. Patrick's Cathedral.—Subject, "The Progress of Civilisation in Russia." Chair to be taken at a quarter past eight o'clock. Visitors respectfully invited.

MY IRISH PORTFOLIO.—Mr. George Hodson, the well-known Irish comedian, vocalist, and mimic—whose acting has been compared to that of Power—opened his Portfolio yesterday evening at the Rotundo, before a fair attendance. His entertainment consists of songs, characteristic representations, amusing anecdotes, and some very clever imitations of Irish character. He relates the tale of "Handy Andy at the Post Office" with so much genuine humour as to provoke the loudest laughter. The *role* of his impersonations is well selected, and his performance is in every branch most amusing. In the vocal department he gives some really good imitations of Henry Russell, Monsieur Robin, Lablache, Mario, and Sims Reeves. He also represents successfully some of the peculiarities in the style of acting of Charles Kean, Buckstone, Wright, and W. S. Woodin. Generally speaking, the entertainment is deserving of a visit, and we are sure it will be successful.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday, in Baggot-street Hospital, by Henry Davis, Esq. (county coroner), upon the body of a woman who died there on the 1st instant, from having been accidentally knocked down by a car in Westmoreland-street, on the 15th November, whereby her leg was broken. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

FOUNDATION STONE SERVICE.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather yesterday, a large number of ministers, also several gentlemen and ladies assembled at noon on the site of the new Wesleyan Church, about to be erected in Blackrock, in this county, to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation stone by our esteemed citizen, Alderman Atkinson, Lord Mayor elect. Amongst those present we perceived the Rev. George Burrowes, Robert Masaroon, Robinson Scott, Gibson M'Millen, Thomas C. Lamance, Wallace M'Mullen, Edward Harte, and John D. Powell; also Messrs. J. M'Cormick, G. F. Beistow, John Hazby, and others. Alderman Atkinson handed in £10, as his contribution. A letter was then read from Lord Cloncurry, stating his regret that circumstances prevented his being present, and enclosing a check for £10 towards the erection, after which the Rev. T. C. Lamance commenced the service by reading a part of the 72nd Psalm. The Rev. Robinson Scott then offered up an earnest and appropriate prayer. The Rev. Robert Masaroon, after a most judicious and valuable address, in which he alluded to the uniform kindness and liberality of the alderman towards the Methodist body, presented the silver trowel, upon which was the following inscription:—"Presented to Alderman Atkinson, Lord Mayor elect, on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the Wesleyan Church in Blackrock, County of Dublin, on the 3rd day of December, 1860." On receiving it, Alderman Atkinson expressed his appreciation of the labours and spirit of the Wesleyan Methodist body, with which some of his own relatives were connected, declaring, with the utmost catholicity, that, although a member of the Established Church, and attached to her worship, still he could give the right hand of fellowship to all evangelical denominations. The stone having been laid with the usual formalities, the Rev. Gibson M'Millen delivered a brief but spirited address, alluding to the position of the Methodist Church in America and Australia. He then dwelt upon the cardinal doctrines of that body, and concluded by urging upon all present to secure personal holiness as the only source of comfort or security here and hereafter. The Rev. George Burrowes then gave out the Doxology, which was heartily sung, and concluded this interesting service by pronouncing the benediction. We were surprised at the large attendance, in the teeming rain; struck with the fixed attention of the people, and felt that the presence of the great Master of assemblies was with us on the occasion.

THE IRISH BRIGADE—DROGHEDA, 3D DEC.—Not many weeks since I mentioned the fact that the excitement consequent on the arrival of the Pope's Brigade in this town cooled down to an astonishing degree, and in a remarkably short time. To-be-sure their fame is established all over the length and breadth of the land by such stanzas as the following, which we hear through the streets in all intonations and modulations, tenor, treble, and alto, but always *base*:—

"Poor Pat has borne many a name—by calumny he's branded;
But when it sullies Erin's fame, no Irishman can stand it.
Whatever else revilers say, when of this country writing,
'Tis stupid have us run away; we're sure to stand when fightin.
"We need recall no years gone by to prove those who've slandered,
How Irishmen can fight or die, defending Britain's standard.
In all her battles nobly won, first in the ranks of danger,
Was some brave boy from Garryowen, or gallant Connaught Ranger.
"At Spoletto for twelve long hours, commanded by O'Reilly,
Our heroes ploughed with deadly showers the ranks of foes so wily.
At length the ammunition out, each gallant brave defender
Rushed madly with an Irish shout, 'We'll die, but no surrender.'
"The natives of old Erin's isle have nobly done their duty,
For to bring home the warrior's, free of the English booty
Gentle and simple all subscribed according to their station,
For to bring home our Irish boys—the pride of Erin's nation."
CHORUS.
"Then welcome home our brave brigade, we heed no lying story,
Old Erin's sons were ne'er afraid to fight their way to glory."

But, notwithstanding the gratification this glowing description of their glorious deeds may be calculated to afford, it will scarcely suffice to satisfy the cravings of hunger, or palliate their pangs of sickness and distress. In reading the following paragraph, which I copy from the *Argus*, a Roman Catholic newspaper published in this town, it will be seen (in one instance, at least) to what a fearful extent these unfortunate victims have been duped by their ghostly advisers, who promised protection and aid to those who would fight for the "Vicar of Christ." Having, through these promises, inveigled them from their employments and homes, and taken "their turn" out of them, here is the result:—

"A DISTRESSING CASE.—We regret to learn that a young man, named Bernard Connaughty, who served in the Irish Brigade, is lying for the last fortnight very ill, and in a state of the greatest poverty, at Windmill-lane. We beg to call the attention of the public to his distressed state, and request that they will relieve him from it."

—*From our own Correspondent.*

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of the clergy, held at Waterford—the Lord Bishop of Cashel presiding—the Rev. Chas. Fry, Vicar of Kilronan, read an interesting report of the state of the schools of the united diocese, in connexion with the Church Education Society. After an extended tour of inspection, undertaken at the request of the Lord Bishop and the committee, the reverend gentleman has given, we are gratified to learn, a very cheering account of the progress of the Scriptural and secular education of the children throughout the county Waterford. Mr. Fry has been also visiting the several schools in connexion with the Diocesan Association of Cashel and Emly, and has expressed himself as much pleased with all he has seen of the earnestness and successful labours of those engaged in the work of education.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

STRANGE AND UNPLEASANT AFFAIR.—On Friday night two gentlemen who had been staying at the Imperial Hotel for some days left for Dublin by the mail train. Shortly after having taken their places in the carriage another gentleman entered and got into conversation with them, stating that he was an American who had landed that day at Queenstown from the steamship Edinburgh, which had reached from New York, and that he came to this country on a tour. During the progress of the train one of the gentlemen took out his portemonnaie, and while it was in his hand the edges of some new Bank of England notes which it contained could be plainly seen. Just before the arrival of the train at Mallow the American started up and charged one of the gentlemen alongside of him with having picked his pocket of his portemonnaie, and that he had seen him pass it to the other. The two gentlemen became highly indignant, and very hot words passed between the parties until the arrival of the train at Mallow, when the guard was called and the allegation repeated. The parties having left the train the American was asked to describe his money, when he said it was £130 in Bank of England notes, which he had got in New York. The gentleman whom he accused said he had some Bank of England £10 and £5 notes which he had got that day from the boots of the Imperial, who had cashed a draft for him. The three were eventually taken before the magistrate, when the American swore a preliminary information, and the two gentlemen accused were bound over in £100 each to appear on Tuesday, at the Mallow Petty Sessions. They then returned to Cork by the night train, while the American proceeded to Limerick. On Saturday the former engaged an agent and counsel to defend them on Tuesday, but it is considered very doubtful whether their accuser will make his appearance. Mr. Cotton, of the Imperial Hotel, who has known them intimately as being constant visitors at his establishment, bears the highest testimony to their respectability, and to the utter improbability of there being any truth in the accusation.—*Ibid.*

ABANDONMENT AND BURNING OF THE SHIP CLYDE, AND LOSS OF THE BRITISH MERCHANT BY FIRE.—The intelligence of the total loss of the ship Clyde, belonging to Glasgow, homeward bound from Calcutta for the port of London, with a valuable miscellaneous cargo, was made known on Saturday at Lloyd's underwriters' room. The ship appears to have sailed on the 15th of last August, her crew numbering 32 hands. From that time up the 6th of October the weather was fine and favourable for the voyage. A series of fearful storms and gales then set in, causing the ship to pitch and roll tremendously, in the course of which her masts were carried away, and springing a dangerous leak through her heavily straining. In this state, utterly unmanageable and fast sinking, she remained two or three days, when the American ship Don Quixote, Captain Nott, master, from China, bound to Manilla, appeared in sight and bore down to the rescue of the crew of the Clyde, whom they afterwards took on board, and, in order to prevent the wreck causing injury, by collision, to other ships, she was set on fire. The Don Quixote then left the burning ship and proceeded to St. Helena, where the crew of the Clyde were safely landed. The Clyde and her cargo were insured. Regarding the ship British Merchant, a London Australian trader, nearly 1000 tons register, she appears to have been totally destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 10th of September, while loading for London at Sydney. Captain Duthie was on board at the time, with his wife, and so sudden was the outbreak of the fire that he had great difficulty in escaping from the ship. The cause of the fire was a mystery; it originated in the main hold, among the cargo, but there was nothing, of an inflammable character stowed away except 35 tons of cocoa oil, hides and tallow forming the bulk of the cargo. But a portion only of the ship and cargo is said to be insured.

KILLING SALMON IN THE CLOSE SEASON.—CONVICTION.—At the last Galbally Petty Sessions a case of some interest to the Fishery Conservators and lovers of the rod and line was tried before Robert B. Massy (chairman), G. L. Bennett, P. C. Howley, and Hugh Massy, Esqrs, magistrates. Michael Barry, water bailiff, preferred a complaint against a man named John Callaghan, and charged him, on the part of the Preservation Society, with having on Sunday, the 11th instant, at Garriaralins, unlawfully killed and carried away two salmon out of the river Aherlow; the defendant was formerly a water-bailiff in the employment of the society. Having pleaded guilty to the charge, Callaghan was fined in the mitigated penalty of £4, or in default to be sent to spend the Christmas in the jail of Clonmel, and during his term of imprisonment to be kept to hard labour. William Chadwick, Esq., attended to prosecute on behalf of the society. It has been stated that large quantities of salmon are destroyed in the River Aherlow, as there is little or no protection on that tributary of the Suir; it would be well to employ some water-bailiffs in the locality in order to put a stop to the great destruction of fish.—*Correspondent of the Clonmel Chronicle.*

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—The other night, while Sub-Inspector Hume, Coleraine, and a party of Constabulary, were on a still-hunting expedition in the neighbourhood of Coleraine, they came upon a poteen manufactory in complete working order, at a house in the townland of Kilmaconnell. Having made prisoners of the operatives—five in number, named Boyle, Darragh, and M'Gonegal—the Constabulary proceeded to the demolition of the contraband utensils and materials, which they found in various stages of forwardness. They discovered about 200 gallons of singlings, which

destroyed, and 18 gallons of whiskey, wash and still, which they secured and brought to Coleraine on Saturday morning. The prisoners, who had, on the approach of the Constabulary, destroyed about 18 gallons of poteen, were taken before John Boyd, Esq., M.P., James Sinclair, Esq., and Samuel Lawrence, Esq., justices, and fined in the mitigated penalty of £6 each. Though only a few months here Mr. Hume has already earned the approbation of the people of the district for his activity and usefulness. The Head-Constable, Mr. Crawford, who has very little less experience of the district than himself, is also much liked for the unobtrusive way in which he discharges his duties; and while this recent capture is proof of their vigilance in a particular direction, their general activity and watchfulness is a guarantee for the continued peacefulness of our neighbourhood.—*Coleraine Chronicle.*

Correspondence.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—As it is likely that the rate for the support of the poor for the North City Division of the North Dublin Union will be struck on to-morrow (Wednesday), the 5th inst., I beg to lay before the ratepayers, through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, a short statement respecting the finances of the union. The financial year ends the 29th September. At the close of the year ending 29th September, 1860, the number of paupers then in the house were 1,900, and at the same time in the year 1859 they numbered [illegible]. The total expenses in the latter year, for their entire support and clothing, including all other expenses of the establishment, amounted to £14,313. On the 29th September of this present year the number of paupers were reduced to 1,857 (being fewer by 43 than in the previous year, and less by 313 than in 1858). The expenses reached to £14,974, being £661 over the year 1859, which excess, I should say, was caused by the increase of salaries to the officers, the increase in the dietary, and also by higher prices being paid for provisions, particularly during the last half year. The following is the estimate which I have prepared for the support of the inmates up to the 31st of December, 1861, on the supposition that the number of paupers will continue in the house at the same number all the year through. The following is the estimate for the year 1861, for the entire support and clothing, including all the establishment expenses:—

Probable expense for the 3 months from 29th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1860, calculated as the one half of the half year's (ending 29th September) expenses, amounting to £7,826 (the most expensive of this half year) ...			£3,913 0 0
Accounts furnished and unpaid up to 1st Dec., 1860, ...			360 5 11
Probable expenses from 31st Dec., 1860, to 31st Dec., 1861 (one year) ...			15,000 0 0
Entire probable expense, ...			£19,273 5 11
Credit, 29th Sept., 1860, as per balance sheet, ...		£502 7 6	
Uncollected rate same date	£8,471 0 0		
Deduct 1-12 for collecting, &c.,	705 17 5		
		£7,765 2 7	8,267 10 1
			£11,005 15 11
Add half the cost of collection, &c., &c., ...			915 2 11
The deficiency to be provided for amounts to			£11,922 18 9

A rate in the pound, amply sufficient as it will, produce £14,900, leaving a surplus of near £3,000, which will be further increased by the anticipated decrease in the number of paupers during the ensuing year. This estimate will give the Collector-General near £1,600 for collecting the poor-rate in the North Dublin Union.

The official documents have furnished me with the above figures.—I am, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN NORWOOD, 11, Nelson-street.

December 3, 1860.

PASTOR CHINIQUY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—May I request that you will give insertion in your widely-circulated journal to the accompanying letter, which I have just received from the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society. It refers to a matter of common interest to the Protestant public.—Yours faithfully,

HAMILTON MAGEE.

Mission House, King's Inns-street, December 3.

"6, York-place, Edinburgh, 1st Dec. 1860.

"My Dear Sir,—As the Rev. C. Chiniquy leaves this country next week, it is most desirable that any further sums that may be contributed for his mission should be sent here by return.

"Would you have the goodness to make inquiry at friends in your neighbourhood as soon as possible, and remit either to myself or to J. K. Chalmers, Esq., Treasurer, National Bank, Edinburgh—I am, very truly yours,

"J. MOIR PORTEOUS, Secretary."

PREVENTION OF FATALITIES BY FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Since the recent fires in Dublin, the attention of the public has been drawn much to the construction of fire-escapes and to the fact of the fearful loss of life necessarily arising from the absence of such useful contrivances. Perhaps you will kindly allow me, by means of your extensively-circulated journal, to lay before the public a plan by which I have little doubt that death by fire would be rendered much less frequent. I would propose that underneath every window sill a coil of stout rope should be hung long enough to reach to the area railings on the opposite side of the street; one end of this rope to be fastened securely inside the window, so that when the coil would be thrown out, one or two men at the opposite side of the street could draw it tight. On this rope I would place an iron ring traversing the entire rope, and attached to this ring a strong leather strap which could be buckled securely round the body; and, by means of a second line held in the hand of some one inside the window, the descent of a person along this rope to the ground could be rendered slow and fast by restraining or loosening the slipping ring. There are few men who could not descend a rope placed in this position and drawn tight, but I think the strap and slipping ring would render a fall impossible, even for a woman; and I think most women would prefer trying this mode of escape to being either suffocated or burnt alive. An escape of this kind would cost little, and would possess, at least, simplicity, if that be any recommendation.—Hoping that this may find room in your liberally-conducted columns, I remain, &c., &c.,

CAUTION.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—While the terrible tragedy of the morning of the 12th ult. was being enacted before the eyes of a sympathising, though helpless people, and while the heroic Hughes and his companions were making their superhuman and successful efforts to escape the devouring flames, what, allow me to ask, were our valuable city police doing? Where was our single fire-escape, so unfortunately, as it happened, committed to their charge, and is the reason given for its absence—viz., the few extra men required to work it—a satisfactory one? Could not these few men have been disturbed from their slumbers in Kevin-street Barracks, on such, as it proved, a matter of life and death? A great agitation has been excited as to providing fire-escapes, and our already mud-bespattered Corporation has received an additional coating, on that account; but, if the fire-escapes, when provided, are to be given in charge to the police, I really think the outlay (as on the present one) will be found by no means advantageous. Has this fire-escape ever visited any fire? If so, when and where?

But, however, helmeted and otherwise accoutred the police fire-brigade may be, their usefulness, as in the above case, is, I think, rather negative. A positive evil, however, exists in the discharge of their other duties, which is, by degrees, assuming alarming proportions. I allude to the insolence and daily increasing arrogance which marks their intercourse with the citizens. From and before the College riots in '58, to within the last few days, the examples of this spirit have been most painfully numerous, showing a disposition on the part of these Sbirri, in so many instances, to overawe the public by bludgeon law. In any sectarian matter the police are, in every case, so notoriously partial, that justice is quite out of the question—as witness to this the Sherwood and many other cases. In fact, the tyranny of these indigo oppressors has now arrived at such a point that no person can safely exult in the quiet possession of their shirt buttons intact, as a policeman may, at any moment, violently wrench off each, any, or all of them, and all can be done is to grin. Surely these arbitrary powers require some such control, as that proposed in Lord Naas' bill, which, if carried into law, would, I think, have placed some salutary check upon this unconstitutional force.—I am, sir, yours very truly,

ZOZIMUS.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND FEMALES OF IRELAND.

The Molyneux Asylum, formerly the residence of the Molyneux family, and thence deriving its name, was founded in Dublin as a house for helpless, destitute, blind females from all parts of Ireland. In this home, provision is not only made for their wants, but they are also taught various acquirements, whereby, in some small degree, they are enabled to contribute to their own support. Their spiritual welfare is also a matter of solicitude, and it is very gratifying to be able to state that though to them the beauties of nature impart no charm, and the smiling face of a parent or friend no delight, yet, they behold far nobler and brighter scenes, and see the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.

Annexed to the asylum is a chapel wherein the saving truths of the Gospel are promulgated, and weekly collections made for the support of the institution, on which, to a great extent depends its maintenance. Time, however, has made great changes in the neighbourhood where the asylum is situated, the wealthy and opulent have forsaken it, and their abodes are now let out to poor roomkeepers—property once considered almost invaluable is now comparitively valueless, and various trades formerly carried on there with success, are now removed to other parts of the city. Such changes have had a tendency to affect the institution very materially, by diminishing the amount of the collections, lessening the number of visitors, and otherwise depriving it of many advantages which a more eligible situation would command. To continue it there in its present locality, poor, and densely populated, with heavy rent and expenses, would be detrimental to its interests, and injurious to the health of the inmates.

Under these circumstances the trustees felt they would not be conscientiously discarging their duty by allowing the institution to remain where it is, and, therefore, determined (wisely too) to select another district, where local circumstances would combine to make it a healthy and flourishing asylum. A favourable site presented itself in the suburbs of Dublin (Upper Leeson-street), where a new chapel and Asylum are being erected, the foundation-stones of which were laid on the 11th June, 1860, by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The trustees have thus manifested their anxiety to promote the objects of the institution, and, moreover, are desirous of extending its benefits by erecting a larger and more commodious asylum, capable of accommodating at least treble the present number of inmates. The present state of the blind appears to justify such a laudable and generous action on their part, there being upwards of 8,000 blind in Ireland, more than half of whom are females in a state of great destitution.

The Provisional Committee, therefore, confidently submit their cause—the cause of the helpless and destitute blind females—to the special consideration of the humane and generous public throughout the United Kingdom, sincerely hoping their appeal will elicit their kind sympathy and liberal support.

FIRE-ESCAPES—DEPUTATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, a deputation, consisting of the members of the newly-organised committee appointed for the establishment of the Royal Irish Society for the Preservation of Life from Fire in Dublin, waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park, in order to solicit him to honour the society by becoming its patron.

The deputation consisted of William Digges LaTouche Esq., William Acheson, Esq., T.C.; Dr. Handcock, Captain L. E. Knox, *Irish Times*; William Keating Clay, Esq.; R. Sexton, Esq.; R. H. Curry, Esq.; H. Hart, Esq.; Chas. Allen, Esq.; E. Dougal, Esq., C.E.; and Dr. Daniell, Hon. Secretaries.

His Excellency received the deputation most courteously.

The following address had been laid before the Lord Lieutenant, on the subject of fire-escapes:—

"May it please your Excellency,—We are deputed to wait upon you, in compliance with the following resolution, passed by the committee appointed to form a Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, to ask your Excellency to become the patron of that society:—

"'Resolution—That the deputation of the committee be requested to wait on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to ask his co-operation, and request that he should become the patron of the society.'

"The late disastrous fire which occurred in Kildare-street, and the loss of life which resulted therefrom, induced Mr. Dougal to insert a letter in the newspapers commenting on the awful scene which took place, and showing the necessity of fire escapes being established in this city, which letter was readily responded to by the press and the public individually. Among the foremost was Dr. Daniell, and he and Mr. Dougal succeeded in enlisting in their noble undertaking several of the most influential citizens of Dublin, who immediately formed themselves into a committee, and passed various resolutions, among which was one, 'That the rules of the London Society should be adopted as far as practicable, to carry out the object of the undertaking.' The society in London was established in 1836, but its operations were not carried to any extent until 1843, and from that time to the present there have been no less than 609 lives saved, 94 of which were saved during the last twelve months. It now maintains 72 fire-escapes, placed within half a mile of each other, and attended by efficient conductors, provided with every necessary implement; and in order to ensure their prompt exertions, medals and pecuniary rewards are provided for those who distinguish themselves by their services in saving life. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, which have enabled it to progress so successfully that they have to their credit a reserve fund of £1,871 13s 1d Three per Cents., and a balance in hand of £1,048 6s 10d. If the London society has worked so well, we submit to your Excellency that it is a reasonable conclusion to arrive at, that a similar society formed in Dublin would be willingly supported, and, as a proof, the citizens have, even in the short time the project has been before them, subscribed upwards of £100, and some are so zealous in the cause that they have manfully come forward and guaranteed the expense of five fire-escapes, which amounts to £300; and a resolution was passed by the committee, 'That Captain Knox, who has just returned from London, should order four from the patentee. It has been ascertained that there is no other available opening for establishing the fire-escapes in this city than by the proposed society, as the Corporation have no power, and the police have no power, neither have the churchwardens any power, to rate the city for the necessary funds."

Mr. LaTouche proceeded to explain the object which the deputation had in view in waiting on his Excellency, which, he said, was to solicit him to become the patron of the society in Dublin for the preservation of life from fire. They appeared there independently of the corporation, and represented alone the interests of the citizens. It had been hoped that Alderman Atkinson, Lord Mayor-elect, would be present with the deputation that day, but circumstances had prevented that gentleman's attendance, and in his absence it devolved upon him (Mr. LaTouche), to solicit on behalf of the committee, that his Excellency would favour them by becoming their patron. Neither the police authorities nor the Corporation had power to purchase fire-escapes, owing to the present state of the law; and the absence of effective means for the preservation of human life from fire in a large city like Dublin was regarded by every member of the community as a great and a pressing want, which called for immediate remedy. The recent sad calamity in Kildare-street had awakened the public to a sense of the dangers to which they were exposed, and it was in reply to the feeling expressed in every quarter that the society had organised itself, without delay, for the procurement of fire-escapes. Should any legislative enactment be passed, by which the Corporation would be enabled to purchase escapes and establish a brigade, the society would, as a matter of course, hand over their powers to that body. The committee had ordered the purchase of four escapes, and two of these would be in Dublin within a fortnight, and the other two within a month.

His Excellency inquired what means it was proposed to employ by which these fire-escapes were to be worked?

Mr. LaTouche, said the secretary of the Dublin Committee had been in communication with the secretary of the society in London, where, he was informed, the funds required were supplied by voluntary contributions. They had been promised every assistance in the present undertaking, and men would be employed from London, to superintend the working of the escapes. Colonel Lake had promised that the police here should see that the men having care of the escapes did their duty. The great want of these means of saving life in this city became so obvious that the committee lost no time in making provision for obtaining them; but he (Mr. LaTouche) did not think that mere voluntary contributions would avail for the establishment of a permanent fire brigade. Mr. LaTouche then went on to say that two years should elapse before any legislative enactment could be brought to bear on the subject. In the meantime, the committee had adopted every means in their power to bring the matter prominently forward, so as to have the evil remedied.

His Excellency said that he thought a systematic legislation on the subject would be most desirable. He also thought that the committee had acted in a very praiseworthy and spirited manner, in taking the matter up as they had done.

Mr. LaTouche said that in London there were seventy-three fire escapes, and a sum of £8,000 per annum was realised in voluntary contributions for their support. The London society had nothing whatever to do with the saving of property; their only duty was to protect human life. Through the instrumentality of that society, as many as ninety-four lives had been rescued from the flames last year, and since its establishment six hundred persons had been saved. The Corporation of Dublin had now placed their fire-escape at the disposal of the committee, and it would be stationed in Stephen's-green at once. The committee had already received £100 in contributions, and Mr. Acheson, with his usual public spirit, had ordered the four fire escapes in his own name, hoping that the citizens of Dublin would indemnify him.

His Excellency asked what the cost of each escape would be, and how much a year was required to keep it?

Mr. LaTouche said each escape cost £60, and it would take £80 per annum to maintain it.

His Excellency was then presented with a copy of last year's report of the London society.

Mr. W. Keating Clay said that, in the Municipal Water Works Bill a clause would be introduced authorising the Corporation to purchase fire-escapes and organise an efficient brigade. Pending this, however, the society saw that immediate steps for the preservation of life from fire were necessary, and they had, accordingly, adopted the measures which were before his Excellency.

His Excellency said that, as the deputation had been good enough to ask him to become the patron of the society, he should feel great pleasure in complying with their wishes on the subject. He was happy to lend his assistance to so valuable a project, and to become associated in so good a cause, with the respected gentlemen he saw about him.

His Excellency requested to be forwarded a copy of the list of subscribers, and the deputation then withdrew, having thanked his Excellency for the kindness and courtesy he had shown them.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED.)

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday, at their office, 23, Westmoreland-street, to receive the accounts for the past half year, ending 2nd October, and to transact the general business of the company—

Mr. PETER M'EVOY GARTLAN in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

Mr. William Fayle read the following reports:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—Since the proprietors last met together, the operations of the company have been almost wholly confined to the Silvermines property, and no works of a purely prospective character have been carried on either at Shallee or Gurtnadyne.

At our last half-yearly meeting it was stated that the directors had determined upon the erection of the necessary machinery for the dressing of zinc ore, and that the plans for carrying this determination into effect were then in course of preparation. The past six months have been energetically devoted to this object, and to the bringing of the mine into a state enabling large quantities of ore to be raised at the smallest possible cost. For full details as to the progress made in these all-important matters, we refer you to the accompanying report of our mining engineer, Captain Roberts, and upon its perusal we think you will arrive at the conclusion that steady progress is being made in arriving at that result which we all have at heart—namely, the production in great quantity of an ore of zinc of a quality which will at all times command a ready sale in the open market. This being accomplished, the prosperity of the company is assured, and it may not be out of place here briefly to recapitulate what has been done since the spring of last year—the period of the calamine discoveries.

These discoveries were made, as you are aware, at Silvermines, a portion of your property upon which this company has never carried on any work whatsoever, although at former periods it must have attracted considerable attention. Our first object was the drainage of the mine, and this has been successfully accomplished, to the depth of twenty-five fathoms, by the clearing out and making good, to the extent of about six hundred fathoms, of the great adit. We next proved the magnitude of the bed of calamine, by clearing out old levels and making new ones to the extent of several hundred fathoms. Until this fact was placed beyond all doubt, it would have been imprudent to have incurred a heavy expense in putting up the engine to drain the bed below the twenty-five fathom level, or to erect dressing machinery. We think it speaks well for the energy of those employed in the carrying out of all the details, that in less than two years what may be considered as a wholly new mine, so far as this company is concerned, has been brought into such an advanced state as it now is.

The statement of accounts has been in your hands for the past three weeks; by it you will observe that zinc ore to the value of £931, prepared by hand-picking, has been sold within the six months. This quantity might have been much increased, but that we were by no means desirous of pressing sales, feeling confident that some shipments of the ores made when in a crude state were calculated to damage that high reputation which we had every reason to believe an improved method of dressing would entitle them to. Prior to the next half-yearly meeting we expect that the new arrangements will be in full operation, and we trust that thenceforth your course will be a prosperous one.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting my report for the past half year I may state that satisfactory progress has been made at Silvermines, both underground and at the surface, in the preparations for an extended development of the calamine deposits, the working and extracting of the great bed already laid open, and for the dressing and making it merchantable and fit for sale.

A main level or gallery has been driven from near Taylor's engine shaft along the bed of the calamine for twenty fathoms, and is being continued to the southern extension of the deposit, for a double line of railway to convey the ores to the shaft, where it will be lifted to the surface.

The new engine shaft is placed about seventy fathoms north of Taylor's, to prove the extension of the calamine in its dip below the adit in that direction. This shaft is already sunk fourteen fathoms, and is progressing favourably in good ground.

The adit level south through the great sulphur lode has been extended three fathoms five feet three inches, the lode yielding stones of sulphur ore and blende, sometimes mixed with lead, but not in such quantities as to be profitably worked.

The adit level west has been extended four fathoms two feet three inches towards the calamine at Knockanroe, and a shaft sunk six fathoms with a view of proving this deposit. The various other prospective operations have been principally confined to the extension of levels, winzes, &c., through the calamine, amounting to 145 fathoms, and producing some hundreds of tons of that mineral.

At Gurtnadyne and Shallee mines about eight men are profitably employed raising lead and copper ores.

The surface operations include the erection of a new house at Silvermines to receive the engine which is being removed from Gurtnadyne to draw the ores out of the mine, and to drain it below the adit level by the new engine shaft; this house is completed to within two or three feet of its height, and the engine will be set up without delay.

A dressing house, one hundred feet long and forty feet wide, has also been erected, and is now ready to receive the dressing machinery, some of which is put up, and we hope soon to receive those parts ordered on the Continent and at Swansea, together with a steam engine now on the way to the mine for working the whole of it.

The dressing machinery will be erected under the supervision of a practical German engineer, long accustomed to the dressing of calamine and other minerals, and who appears to perfectly understand the various operations connected with it, and I hope during the ensuing half year to see all in full work and producing results satisfactory to all interested.—I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. G. ROBERTS.

The Chairman then said that in the absence of the Lord Mayor, who was obliged to attend to very important municipal duties, it became his duty to move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. The report, as they had seen, was exceedingly full and explicit, and left him scarcely anything to say in the way of amplification or addition. They were told in it that for the last half year great progress had been made in the erection of the buildings and machinery, which were absolutely indispensable for the working of the mines. It was stated on a former occasion that they had contemplated the development of the resources of the zinc ore by submitting it to manual operation. They had found, however, upon trial, that it could not be done in a satisfactory manner, and also that it could not be done with economy, or with as much profit as was desirable, and they came to the conclusion to try machinery of the best and most improved description. But, previous to doing so, they deemed it their duty to take the opinions of two of the most eminent chemists in the county—namely, Professors Apjohn and Cameron and the result of the thorough analysis made by them had already been placed before the shareholders. In addition to this, they had also thought it their duty to make preparations for carrying out the dressing of the ore as successfully as in Germany and Belgium. They had inspected those foreign mines, and ordered the complicated machinery which was in use in them. That machinery was nearly completed, and the directors expected that it would be delivered within a few months, and when that was done he might say they had everything which was necessary for working the mines beneficially. At the last meeting there was not any portion of the required buildings completed. Now, one large building, 100 feet in length and 40ft in breadth, has been finished. In addition, an engine-house had been built, which required merely the roof to be put on. It was right, also, to mention that the directors thought it necessary to have a second steam engine, which had been safely delivered at the mines, and before two or three months that engine would be in operation. One of these engines would be used for unwatering the mines and raising the ore to the surface, while the other would be used to work the machinery. Two questions, however, were likely to occur to the shareholders from reading the report—the one was whether there was a sufficient quantity of ore to justify the outlay for the machinery; and the second was whether, if such were the fact, there was a probability of getting a ready market for it. As to the first of these questions, there was not a shadow of a doubt but that a large mass of valuable zinc ore had been laid bare by the explorations and working of the mines within a few months. And as to the second question, independently of the analysis which had been furnished to them by the learned professors already mentioned, they had the practical experience of the German engineer, who assured them that it was not only equal, but in some respects superior, to that of the zinc mines in which he had been employed. Under these circumstances, although it was not the wish of the directors to buoy up the shareholders with speculative hopes, he thought it right not to withhold the expression of opinion that, from all the circumstances they would soon be able to congratulate them upon the result of their very long and anxious, and, he should add, patient expectations. It was well to remind them, however, that the commencement of the operations might be said to have dated from the 12th January, 1859, and that the company was as free from all liability as any other public company in Ireland. Every demand up to the present in the way of building, and almost in the way of machinery, had been met, and he believed that at the present moment there was nothing due except the second instalment on the machinery which had been ordered.

The Chairman concluded his remarks by saying that the directors were of the same opinion now as before, and that they had every hope that the operations now going on would be attended not only with a full development of the resources of the mines, but that they would conduce to make the investment of the capital profitable.

Mr. James Connolly seconded the adoption of the report.

Dr. Mitchell observed that the report was favourable, but it had been stated, some time since, that iron ore was mixed to a considerable extent with the zinc. The directors' report did not state whether it could be separated or not.

Captain Roberts stated they had every reason to hope that that would be effected by the machinery.

In answer to a question put by a shareholder,

Mr. William Fayle said that in the last three years the Belgian mines paid on an average 20 per cent.

Mr. Anthony Fox then moved, and Mr. Robert O'Brien seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, after which the meeting separated.

HIBERNIAN BANK.

The ordinary half-yearly general assembly of proprietors in the Hibernian Joint Stock Banking Company was held yesterday at the Bank, Castle-street—

Alderman MOYLAN, J.P., governor, presided.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Secretary (Mr. W. O'B. Butler) proceeded to lay before the proprietors the statement of accounts and the report of the directors, with the following abstract:—

Liabilities—Dr.—Paid-up capital, £250,000; amount due on current accounts and deposit receipts, £605,936 1s 5d; amount laid aside for bad and doubtful debts, £4,000; balance, £86,848 12s 6d.—Total, £946,784 13s 11d.

Assets—Cr.—By bills discounted, £625,620 0s 1d; loans on Government Stock and other securities, £167,499 10s 7d; branches, £19,894 9s 7d; bank premises, £7,746 1s 9d; cash on hand, Government stock, and other securities, £126,524 1s 11d.—Total, £946,784 13s 11d.

Profit and Loss—Dr.—To dividend paid December, 1859, £7,500; dividend paid May, £7,500; amount appropriated for bad and doubtful debts, £4,000; balance, £86,848 12s 6d.—Total, £105,848 12s 6d.

Cr.—By Balance to credit of profit and loss, 1st November, 1859, £81,297 18s 8d; nett profit on year ending 1st November, 1860, £24,550 13s 10d.—Total, £105,848 12s 6d.

By balance to credit of profit and loss in favour of company, £86,848 12s 6d.

[The resolutions will be found in our advertising columns.]

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, it is very gratifying that we are able to present you with such a satisfactory report. (Hear, hear.) The dividend has been increased, as you perceive, from three to four per cent. on the half year. (Hear, hear). It is owing to the increased business of the establishment that we are in such a satisfactory situation. We thought it prudent during the half year to make provision against bad debts, and, accordingly, we allocated £4,000 for that purpose. But I am happy to say that our transactions have been very sound. (Hear, hear.) We have added £3,500 to the rest fund, and we have no reason to suppose that the increased dividend will not be kept up. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

A dividend at the rate of four per cent. on the half year was then declared.

Mr. Fottrell begged to congratulate the proprietary on the enhanced profits, amounting to £24,500, which had accrued on the half year, and which was as much as could reasonably be expected. (Hear, hear.) His object in now addressing the proprietary was in reference to the remuneration given to the directors. He wished to know if that remuneration was voted every year?

Chairman—No; it is fixed, and no vote is taken. I believe it has never been varied since the establishment of the bank.

Mr. Fottrell—Then it occurs to me that the improvement in our affairs justifies us in increasing the remuneration paid to the directors. If it be in order at the present meeting to move that a further sum be added to the directors' fees, I shall be happy to do so. (Hear, hear.)

Chairman—It can be introduced at this meeting, but the matter is entirely in the hands of the proprietary.

Mr. Kappock inquired would it not be well to include the officers of the bank in any resolution that might be moved?

Mr. Fottrell was of opinion that it would be better to leave that matter to the directors. (Hear, hear.) He begged to move that the remuneration to the directors be increased to £1,400 per annum. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Elliott seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

The Chairman said it was right to observe that of late the duties devolving on the directors had very much increased. They were now obliged periodically to visit the branches, and in other ways increased labour was incurred.

Mr. Fottrell—I am aware of that. My business brings me into a knowledge of the working of the branches, which is very good indeed. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. Kappock, seconded by Mr. Hugh Blayney, a vote of thanks was passed to the governor and directors for their attention to the affairs of the bank.

Sir Timothy O'Brien said the proprietary had been long complimenting the board of directors, and, in his opinion, deservedly so. However, he now begged leave to move a vote of thanks to a most deserving officer. The secretary had held his present office for five years, having been altogether twenty years in their service, during which he had graduated in nearly every office in the bank. (Hear, hear.) There was no man who so well understood the affairs of the bank or the duties of it as he did. The secretary was one of the most important officers in a great monetary establishment, for the prosperity of such a concern must depend, in a great measure, on his exertions, in conjunction with those of the board. (Hear, hear.) For, if the board had not a man of integrity and capability to carry out their views, their efforts would, to a great extent, fail. (Hear, hear.) When the splendid new cash office of the bank was built, it became necessary to make some great changes, and it was of the utmost importance to have a gentleman who knew the affairs of the bank, and the character of the officers, so as to effect an organisation of a serviceable and permanent description. That gentleman was found in Mr. Butler, the secretary. (Hear, hear.) Before the changes were made he inquired into all the affairs of the establishment, and succeeded in placing the right man in the right place. (Hear, hear.) His doing so saved a great deal of trouble, and his efforts had resulted in the harmonious working of all the departments. (Hear, hear.) There was now no complaint, as there had formerly been, of delay in the receipts or payments of money. In fact, everything had gone on smoothly since Mr. Butler's arrangements had been carried out. (Hear, hear.) If no other obligation than this was owing to him he thought they owed a great deal. (Hear, hear.) They knew that the duties of a secretary were most onerous. He had to make inquiries to put himself in communication with the customers of the bank, ascertain their wishes, and to report to the board what he thought was the best to be done. (Hear, hear). Mr. Butler had discharged those duties. His amiable disposition, conciliatory habits, and desire for the interests of the proprietary, had won him the approbation and the friendship of all who came in contact with him. (Hear, hear.) It was a great matter that the public were satisfied with his conduct. He believed there had been no man in a situation in connection with a public board that had done his duty so well as Mr. Butler, and he would be doing an injustice if he did not state that to his exertions, in conjunction with those of the board, was mainly to be traced the prosperity of the bank. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of the board to back the secretary, and if the proprietary would only back the directors by inducing their friends to deposit their money with the bank, they would very shortly overtake their rivals in the vast strides they had made. (Hear, hear.) In proportion to the amount of money which they had at command, he believed that they had made more profit than any bank in Dublin, and he trusted that but a very short time would elapse before they got abreast, at all events, of their opponents. (Hear, hear.) He thought it due to the man who had principally aided the board in inducing this state of prosperity that some recognition should be made of his services, and he assured the meeting that never was compliment more justly or honourably earned or deserved. (Hear, hear.) He moved that the special thanks of the meeting be given to the secretary, William O'B. Butler, Esq., for his very great exertion and untiring efforts in forwarding the views of the bank, and in maintaining in every particular its interests. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kappock seconded the motion.

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in endorsing the observations of Sir Timothy O'Brien. (Hear.)

The resolution was then put and unanimously adopted.

The Secretary returned thanks. He said this compliment would be an encouragement to him to persevere in supporting the directors in forwarding the interests of the bank. (Hear, hear.) He did not think there existed any board where the directors gave so much attention or so much time to the working of the establishment, and the prosperity of the bank was chiefly owing to their care. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Timothy O'Brien bore testimony to the close attention bestowed by the board on the affairs of the bank.

The Governor having vacated the chair, it was taken by Sir Timothy O'Brien.

On the motion of Alderman Campbell, seconded by Mr. Francis Reynolds, a vote of thanks was passed to Alderman Moylan for his conduct in the chair, and for his great zeal and untiring exertions to promote the interests of the proprietary.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE CITY ASSESSORSHIP.

The election of City Assessors took place yesterday, pursuant to Act of Parliament. The polling was held at the City Assembly House, William-street, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Three booths were set up in the Assembly Room, at each of which the burgesses of the several wards registered their votes.

The candidates were Messrs. Hyndman, Coffey, and Mahony. The two first-named were the out-going assessors, and the third was a new candidate.

Mr. Hyndman stood on the Conservative interests, and the Conservative burgesses, it will be seen by the numbers, came up in great force to sustain him, and, in defiance of all opposition, placed him at the head of the poll. The place was very much crowded during the day, and a good deal of excitement prevailed. Shortly after four o'clock the Lord Mayor declared the numbers as follow:—

Mr. Hyndman, ...	1185
Mr. Coffey, ...	936
Mr. O'Mahony, ...	695
Majority for Mr. Hyndman, ...	490
Majority for Mr. Coffey, ...	241

His Lordship declared Messrs. Hyndman and Coffey duly elected, amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Hyndman proceeded to address the assembly, which was composed of very many non-electors who were exceedingly noisy and uproarious in their conduct. He said he stood on that hustings to return them his sincere thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him, after an unnecessary and wanton contest. (Hear.) He congratulated them upon the victory they had achived, for principle and integrity over misrepresentation and fraud. (Cheers and Groans). Three members of the bar had intimated their attention to seek the position, but to the honor of two of them, he should say, that they did not proceed further, when they learned there was no vacancy, but the third gentleman he would say, carried on an underhand canvass and resorted to the greatest misrepresentation and deceit. (Cheers and cries of No.) In proof of this he should state that Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness' name was paraded in the list with some clerical characters, as the supporters of Mr. O'Mahony. When he (Mr. Hyndman) waited on Mr. Guinness, he learned from that gentleman that Mr. O'Mahony had misrepresented to him the state of things, had informed him, as alleged, that there was no necessity for voting for him (Mr. Hyndman), and also that Mr. Guinness could give two votes. When made aware of the real facts, Mr. Guinness said that Mr. O'Mahony had mislead him, and wrote to him stating that it was always his intention to vote for Mr. Hyndman. After some further observations, Mr. Hyndman again returned his sincere and grateful thanks to the independant and respectable burgesses who had come up to vote for him in such numbers, and placed him in the proud position which he then occupied. Mr. Hyndman retired amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Coffey next addressed the meeting amidst a scene of great confusion and uproar. He said that throughout the entire contest he abstained from saying anything in his own defence because if his character and conduct were not sufficient protection from slander and misrepresentation it was useless to defend either. (Hear, Hear.) He was proud of the victory which had been achieved for the independence of judicial positions, and he was always convinced the citizens would do what they had done that day to sustain men who had discharged their judicial functions with integrity and independance. He defended himself from the charge of being a pluralist, and concluded by sincerely thanking all who supported him.

Mr. O'Mahony next addressed the burgesses, amidst great confusion and uproar. He charged Mr. Coffey with having won the election by means of an extensive organisation, a paid staff, Conservative votes, and that he was in collusion with Mr. Hyndman. He sincerely thanked those who sustained him in the contest by voting for him.

At the conclusion of the proceedings a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Hyndman, and seconded by Mr. Coffey, was passed to the Lord Mayor.

INCREASE TO ADMIRALTY ESTABLISHMENTS.—Owing to the permanent increase of business in the various departments of the Admiralty at Somerset House, it has been determined to add to the number of established clerks. The Duke of Somerset, who holds the patronage of these appointments, has shown his usual impartiality and good judgment in nominating the whole of the temporary clerks now serving under the Admiralty to compete for the forty-two vacancies thereby occasioned. Hitherto every first lord has kept the patronage for his own immediate friends and supporters, but his grace has set a noble example by giving all the temporary clerks, whether appointed by himself, his friends, or opponents, an equal chance of confirmation. The competitors for these appointments number over eighty, and on Tuesday they are all to present themselves before the Civil Service Commissioners.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE BRITISH NEAPOLITAN BRIGADE.

We (IRISH TIMES) have been favoured by receipt of the following interesting extracts from a letter addressed by an officer of the Brigade, to a relative in Dublin:— 12th Nov., 1860.

The accounts given in the English papers of our engagement with the Neapolitans are not correct, as the only companies of the Legion actually in close quarters were the 7th, and the light company to which I am attached. In the morning, five of the company and myself volunteered for advanced outpost duty, and, with some Sardinian Bersaglieri, we were under fire from 9 a.m. until 11-30 a.m., behind any others of the battalion. Lying down before a low mud wall, and crouching behind young trees—for the fight was mostly in a vineyard—we had not sufficient covering, and kept continually dodging and shifting to avoid being hit. About the hour I have mentioned, our number of skirmishers might be about two hundred, when a whole brigade—nearly 3,000—attacked us, with some small field pieces, while the batteries of Capua threw shells amongst us. Of course there was nothing for it but to fall back, and it was then that my company and the 7th, with a regiment of Italians, came to our rescue. Leading the latter was Garibaldi himself, but he left us almost immediately to take up a position on a hill, where he could oversee all, and from whence, I am told, he watched with anxiety how his young British Volunteers behaved in their first of fields, and expressed satisfaction when he saw them and his own veterans triumph together.

It was four p.m. before the affair was over, but the hottest fight was between one and two o'clock, when the light company and the 7th, headed by young Styles, and the Bersaglieri charged with the bayonet. It was then we decided the combat. . . . . . .

At one time we were not above three hundred yards from the batteries of Capua, and if the guns had been in range we could have been annihilated. We took care, however, to make ourselves scarce before they could be brought to bear.

It is stated in some of the English papers that the 1st and 3rd Companies charged several times. This is a mistake, as the light company and the 7th were the only two that had the opportunity. The other did not come up until late in the afternoon, when they formed a line so as to be ready in case of another attack, and we retired behind them, for we were all dreadfully fatigued with long fighting on empty stomachs—in some of our cases it was seven hours and a half.

Of course, the 1st and 3rd Companies would have played their part had they been in our place, but when the chance was ours we ought to get credit for the little bit of glory that attaches to our acts, and, being young soldiers, all "fleshing our maiden swords" so well, we feel the real facts should have been related about us.

As to the Irish Brigade, my inquiries satisfy me beyond doubt that the brigade fought well, and as long as fighting was of any use. But even had they been such fools as to throw away their lives uselessly, after the manner of Leonidas and his Spartans, the London *Times* would still have something to say against them, as I suppose it would against the Legion also, did its writers know the fact that the majority of us are Irish. I should tell you, however, that the parties in our regiment whose bad conduct you have read about are, to a man, English and Scotch.

To give you an idea of what sort of materials the Legion is composed, I will just state that of those with whom I am brought more immediately in contact, five are medical students, three (brothers) are sons of an English Baron of the bench, one is the son of a Welsh M.P., two more in the Military College at Sandhurst, three are from T.C.D. *Juxta*, Dublin, one is a divinity student from Cambridge, one is a clerk from the London G.P.O., one has been midshipman in the English navy, one is son of the governor of an English bank, and so on with the rest; officers of the army and navy, young lawyers, Frenchmen, Poles, Hungarians, Americans, Negroes, everything and everybody. . . . I can account for not receiving the letter you sent me. An Englishman in Naples was in the habit of going to the post-office and getting all our letters, under pretence that he was going to the front and would deliver them. Of course his design was robbery. No less than 75 letters were found upon him, but none amongst them for me; still I have no doubt that mine went in that way.

I had almost omitted to mention that I received three slight wounds—very slight, indeed—mere scratches, but one from a rifle bullet in the throat was sufficiently startling.

AFFAIRS AT NAPLES.

We (IRISH TIMES) have been favoured with the following, from a private source:—

NAPLES, Nov. 19, 1860.—If the fates are favourable to the new *Re D'Italia* the weather is decidedly against him. Yesterday night the long-expected illuminations were to come off, and, though the idea had suffered somewhat in novelty, a great consideration with a Neapolitan, the "Piazza Grande" and the Toledo were one mass of eager sightseers. Orders had been given that no carriages should ply after five o'clock, to avoid the probability of accident, and every preparations had been made to testify the joy of the people, as far as that can be done by means of oil lamps, transparencies, and banners. In the Mercatello there has been erected an immense transparency of Garibaldi and a representative of each of the different nationalities who united in his gallant expedition, including, of course, the "Briton." The long street of the Toledo, which, for narrowness, traffic, and crushing, may be compared to Grafton-street multiplied by twenty in length, is lined on each side by immense statues on pedestals, each perhaps twenty feet high, and holding a Savoy banner in one hand, and a wreath of flowers in the other. As well as I could make out, these are intended to represent either the principal cities of Italy welcoming Victor Emmanuel, or the principal battles by means of which he has attained his present high place amongst European Monarchs.

I must not omit to mention a pedestal, surmounted by a large bust of the Emperor Napoleon, and the significant words written underneath, "I proclaim Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," a malicious jogging of the memory of that "idealizing" monarch.

In addition to the statues and banners before mentioned, each *lodging*-holder (*house*-holder would be incorrect), of whom there are generally half a dozen at least in each house, had decked his windows with little lamps of green, white, and red, and either a Savoy banner, a red tablecloth, a coloured quilt, or some other smart looking portion of the internal drapery of his apartment; and the *ensemble* was sufficient to make the Toledo, through its whole length, perhaps as gay a street as it is possible to imagine. The great theatre of San Carlo, the second largest in Europe, had all its architectural outlines ready for illumination, and, also, in front, four large transparencies, two of them representing the King and Garibaldi, surrounded by bursting shells, prostrate soldiers, and clashing battalions. The other two are, to use the language of an academy "portraits of an officer. The painter had either injudiciously omitted to put the name underneath, or intended them to represent the army in general, the spirit of peace under the form of the Emperor of the French, or some equally brilliant allegory. At the entrance to the Piazzo Grande, near the famous *cafe d'Europe*, there is a triumphal arch of lattice-work, intertwined with boughs, and surmounted by banners and crowns; at the exit, towards Santa Lucia, there is another arch which, by reason of the style of its upholstery, I am constrained to think, in the face of much improbability, is an offering from the priests, no other artists can produce so gaudy an effect with such simple means as red and white calico and Dutch metal. Practice in the decoration of numerable Madonnas has made them perfect in their peculiar branch of art.

In the Piazza Grande itself the trio execrated statues of the Bourbons are hidden behind immense transparencies. A large portrait of the King on horseback occupies the chief place; around him are various allegorical figures, and beneath him a picture of Venice—a significant proof that the people in their rejoicing have not forgotten their less fortunate brethren in the North. I have not observed any allusions to Rome; it is, I suppose, included in the numerous illuminated aspirations for "Italy one and indivisible." The city generally is decorated with flags and lamps, but the localities I have mentioned are the centres of attraction. Accordingly the whole city turned out to see the show; and the arches, windows, statues, &c, were all half lighted up, when about half-past six o'clock the rain came down in torrents, as if at the special instigation of the King of Gaeta, and after a slight interval of umbrellas, the streets presented an aspect of complete desolation—the flags drooped, the tablecloths, &c, were withdrawn, the lamps went out, and the crowd disappeared with almost supernatural activity.

I should be sorry to fight with an army of Neapolitans on a wet day. The weather has often played a considerable part in great battles. With Neapolitan soldiers, I am certain a bright sun would be an indispensable condition of success.

Yesterday (Sunday) the weather was even still more aggravating. The day was tolerably fine, and there were vague rumours of the King holding a review, and making his triumphal entry at the head of the troops, and of the illuminations again. Neither of the two former events took place, however, and as for the illuminations, about five o'clock their expectation was at its highest—down came the rain again and literally dissolved the hopes of thousands. This morning I took a walk through the town, and it looked much more as if it were mourning for one king than rejoicing for the other. If people, as it is natural to suppose, find as much pleasure in the misfortune of their enemies as of their friends there must have been clapping of hands and congratulation at Gaeta at the heavy clouds hanging over Naples, and no doubt many an archbishop—perhaps the Pope himself, will interpret it as a sign of Divine displeasure. They are rather hard up for such signs just now, and are reduced to adopt the theory that this is a special time of trial for the Church. Other people (indeed Garibaldi) say that the Church is on its trial, and that the verdict is, *nem. con.*, Guilty of total neglect of the spiritual and temporal wants of the Italian people; but then the people who say this are robbers and violators, and everything that is bad—wretches who don't believe in the advantages of saints relics or St. Januarius' blood. It is strange that even the people here, who do believe in these sham relics and miracles, still hate the Priests and the fallen Government, but to return to the *fêtes*, though the weather was so bad outside, the people would not be altogether baulked of a demonstration. The theatres here are very numerous, and graduate from the immense San Carlo, down step by step to a fair-booth. The performances in San Carlo, under the late Government were of a most ordinary description. So when your readers hear of Signor Bravo or Signora Bravissima, of the San Carlo, Naples, I beg to assure them that they may safely consider such singers as "no great shakes," and need not allow them by any means, an unlimited passport to their approval. The late Government tolerated no expression of opinion at the theatre. It was filled with soldiers on performing nights, these were soldiers on guard; even on the stage not a sound was heard save the execrable music of the singers and orchestra, and the hired applause of the "claqueurs."

This system was, however, revolutionized, along with more important abuses, and the first night "of freedom" on which the theatre was opened, the audience took revenge for the long suppression of their opinion, hissed lustily, and in many other ways signified their intention not to allow their splendid opera house to be disgraced by singers, whose voices in the immense theatre sounded like the chirping of a few canary birds in a wilderness. No doubt this, like other free expressions of opinion, had a good effect, and I believe now that there is an understanding between the lessee and the people, that he is to provide them with a first-rate orchestra, and staff of singers, as soon as it is practicable to do so. Meanwhile, the old style of performances have been going on a few times each week. Yesterday evening, however, there was a great innovation, the people, as I stated above, were disappointed by their hopes of enjoyment out of doors, and when the scanty performance was concluded the stage was cleared, and dancing was commenced, all the ladies were dressed in white and wore sashes of tricoloured ribbon; they sang Garibaldi's hymn in concert, the chorus of which, "Drive out the Foreigner," one hears in every street, lane and alley in Naples. The theatre was illuminated, and the people enjoyed themselves amazingly, and seemed as happy as if it had not rained for a month past. I have heard that during these festivities, (or attempts at them), there were some cries heard of Vive Murat, probably the doing of some insane Frenchmen, who, less wise than their master, to revive the old "idée Napoleonienne," as to Italy. It never is bad weather here, long at one time; so to-morrow we may fairly expect a fine day, and if we get it, the illuminating fireworks, &c., will be got over. I shall send you an account of them, and of anything else interesting that occurs.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats* strenuously advocates the dissolution of the present Legislatif Body. Several other Paris journals regard such a step as the natural consequence of a decree which changes the attributes of the representative.

The average price of wheat for the whole of France shows an increase of 55 cents per hectolitre over the preceding month.

The Prefect of the Seine, in an official report, expresses himself averse to the abolition of *octroi* duties in Paris.

RECEPTION OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The *Moniteur* publishes an article on the warm and enthusiastic reception of the Empress of the French in England. The article announces that the Empress will visit the Queen at Windsor, on the 3rd December, and concludes thus:—"These sympathetic manifestations, on the part of the English nation, cannot but draw closer the ties which bind the nations, and prove, in a strong manner, how well the good sense of the masses know how to treat the violent and inconsiderate attack of which a certain portion of the press fears not to make itself the organ."

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vigo state that on the 25th ult. the Victoria and Albert, with the Empress on board, encountered terrific gales. On the weather moderating the royal yacht kept her course for Madeira.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Yesterday morning her Majesty, accompanied by the Marquis La Grange and two ladies in waiting, attended Divine service at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Leamington. In the evening, the Empress left for London, and arrived at Claridges' Hotel, Brook-street, last night. She proceeds to Windsor on a visit to her Majesty, either to-day or to-morrow.

THE COURT.

The Queen's contemplated visit to Osborne, which was fixed for Thursday next, is postponed in consequence of the prevalence of fever in the Isle of Wight.

Their Excellencies Count de Persigny and Count de Flahault go to Windsor to-day, to present respectively to the Queen their letters of recall and credence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An additional company of Engineers is ordered to St. Helena to assist in erecting the new fortifications.

The Queen has ordered three days pay to the men who got the Orlando frigate ready for sea with so much alacrity.

A colliery explosion took place on Saturday at the Blackvein Pits, near Monmouth, and it is supposed that 120 persons have perished.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company intend, on the 1st of January, to raise the rates of freight and passage money to the point at which they stood previous to the reduction made in 1856. The heavy cost of fuel is assigned as the reason. This cost during the last twelve months has amounted to £850,000.

The stocks in the warehouses of the United Kingdom, as compared with last year, show an increase in the following articles:—Currants, 86 per cent.; brandy, 7½ per cent.; tea, 18¼ per cent.; tobacco, 8 per cent.; and wine, 30 per cent. The articles that exhibit a decrease are coffee, 20 per cent.; raisins, 79 per cent.; pepper, 13½ per cent.; rum, ¾ per cent.; sugar, 8 per cent.

The statistics of the import and export trade show that whilst we have imported fully £20,000,000 more than last year, the increase in our exports is about £3,700,000. The trade statistic of the port of New York for the first ten months of the present year show an increase of £5,000,000 sterling, in the exports, a decrease of £2,000,000 in the imports; and a decrease of £3,560,000 in the exports of specie leaving a large balance in favour of America.

The *Daily News* does not entertain any exaggerated apprehension respecting the probable flow of gold to the United States. Special shipments now commenced argue sagacity and providence not a speculation upon the term of the exchange. A great blow having been struck at public confidence specie is largely observed as a medium ordinarily furnished by bills of exchange. Again specie may be sent as the best medium of paying for securities or produce which are exclusively depreciated in the United States.

FIRE AT SEA.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the London *Times*:—

Sir,—In the *Times* of the 28th inst. I observe a statement from your Plymouth correspondent that the steamer Mangerton, under my command, fell in with a bark on fire at 6 p.m. on Saturday, and the crew probably on board.

I wish to correct the latter part of this report, and for this purpose subjoin an extract from my log:—

"Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860. 5 20 p.m., fresh E.S.E. gale, with a high cross sea, saw a vessel on the port bow on fire. Immediately kept the vessel away, and on nearing the ship she proved to be a barque about 400 to 500 tons.

"At 5-40 p.m., when within a quarter of a mile of the ship, put out the starboard quarter-boat, and sent the chief officer with an efficient boat's crew in order to save life. At 7 p.m. he returned, stating the vessel was abandoned and boats gone, and no possibility of extinguishing the fire; consequently the boat was hoisted and secured with difficulty. We then saw a ship, supposed bound for Port Phillip; as the gale was increasing fast we could not approach near enough to distinguish her name, but on hailing her understood them to say the crew of the burning ship was on board, and as we saw a boat towing astern we concluded such to be the case. We remained near the ship for an hour, thinking they would send the rescued crew on board the steamer, but as they hoisted the boat in I returned to the burning ship and stayed by her until 11 p.m., at which time she was burnt to the water's edge. We could not ascertain the name. I then proceeded on my passage to Plymouth, with heavy gales from S.E., where I arrived on Monday at midnight."

Your insertion of the foregoing particulars will oblige sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MORGAN.

Master of the steamship Mangerton, of Limerick, 3, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London, Nov. 29.

TO THE ORANGEMEN OF BELFAST.

BRETHREN,—I have read with heartfelt satisfaction the declaration of the Belfast District Loyal Orange Lodge, repudiating and disclaiming all connexion with, or implication in, the disturbance which occurred in the Music Hall on the 12th of November, when an outrage every reflecting person cannot fail to lament was offered to the Lord Bishop of Down.

I have felt indignant that any portion of the press should have sought to identify the Orangemen of Belfast with a transaction of this description; and I read with equal pain and regret the insinuation conveyed by the Lord Bishop of Down in his reply to the address of some of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Connor, that "it had all the appearance of an Orange outrage." Convinced that an indignant denial would emanate from the body in Belfast, I forbore, in the first instance, from coming forward. I felt they needed neither defence nor justification at my hands; but now that the resolution of the Belfast brethren has been made public, and that without any previous reference to a communication with me, I consider it my duty to express my full and cordial concurrence in every sentiment therein expressed. I deprecate as much as any one can do the outrage to which the Lord Bishop was exposed, as betraying an entire forgetfulness of the respect due to the sacred office with which he is invested, but I indignantly repudiate the assertion, come from whence it may, that the Orange body either instigated or participated in it.

DUNGANNON.

Deputy Grand Master of Antrim.

November 30th, 1860.

THE ROYAL (TIPPERARY) ARTILLERY.

It gives us extreme pleasure to announce that we have just received from London, and from the most reliable sources, letters the tenor of which is to the effect that the Tipperary Artillery are to be at once formed into a Royal Brigade. This, indeed, is an honour to our county, the just reward of the gallantry of its sons, and a tribute in grateful acknowledgment of the remarkable rapidity with which the regiment advanced in the estimation of the public to the very highest degree. Time will not admit of our doing more than thus briefly announce the gratifying acceptance of the gallant offer of the South Tipperary Artillery.—*Tipperary Express.*

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—A prisoner named Foggy escaped from the Leeds Borough Jail on Sunday morning. Instead of leaving his cell to attend service in the chapel along with the other prisoners, he remained behind, and when he found the course clear, came out of the cell, walked along a corridor, and ascended a spiral staircase, by which means he obtained access to the roof of the jail. He then, by means of a rope of cocoa-nut fibre, succeeded in letting himself down, a depth of about 30 feet, on to the wall of the female exercising yard, along which he walked until he reached the outer wall of the jail, and, with the aid of another similar rope he dropped on to *terra firma*, a depth of 20 feet, and got clear off.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The rain still continues to fall in great abundance, without the slightest intermission, and the wind blows freely from E.S.E., and up till a late hour yesterday evening there were no visible signs of an improvement in the weather. This long, uninterrupted succession of wet days has materially retarded business in this locality, and is much felt in several departments of trade; building, and many other out-door avocations, having thereby to be completely suspended.

BLACKROCK TOWNSHIP IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

At twelve o'clock yesterday, the special monthly meeting of the Blackrock Township Improvement Commissioners was held in their board-room, in the Dispensary, Main-street, Blackrock—

THOMAS DIXON, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The other commissioners present were Messrs. Ormsby, Richardson, Wallnutt, M'Nally, Scally, Magrath, and Dr. Wilkinson.

The Clerk read the minutes of the former meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman stated that he had written to the directors of the Hibernian Gas Company, and had received on that morning a reply, which he then read at length, to the effect that the charge for supplying gas to light the fifteen lamps at present erected within the township of Blackrock would be at the rate of 19s per lamp, during the next three months, terminating with the last day of February, during which period the lamps would be kept lighted from sunset until one o'clock on the following morning, and at the rate of 10s for the two months of March and April; and, also, that in addition to the above sum, an additional charge of 10s per week would be charged for the services of a lamplighter, if lighted by the gas company.

The Chairman said that the latter expense might be lessened, if they employed a man named Kent, who previously performed those duties for 5s per week. He certainly thought that the board could get a person on lower terms than those set down by the company, who would have to send down a man from Dublin for that purpose.

After considerable discussion it was finally agreed that the chairman communicate with the Gas Company, and offer them the bulk sum of £14, for supplying gas, and lighting the present lamps during the next three months.

It was then ordered that the glazing and other repairs necessarily required by the lamps at present in the township be immediately effected, and that Messrs. Walnutt and Richardson be requested to make the necessary arrangements.

The clerk was directed to attend on this day (Tuesday), at the Rathdown Union Workhouse, and to extract the names of all holders of rateable property resident within the township of Blackrock, and to insert them in the ratebook of the commissioners, and that Mr. Cope be requested to give the clerk any assistance that may be necessary, in order to make out the same. The clerk was also directed to order notices to be printed for summoning the commissioners to attend the meeting of the board on any special occasion.

Mr. Wallnutt said that Mr. Mellon had arranged to take the sum of £20 for the occupancy by the commissioners of a room as a board-room, and a yard attached to his house, for one year, which terms he thought very reasonable.

The Chairman said that they ought to be satisfied with the room they then occupied, and did not think it advisable to incur any additional expense.

Mr. M'Nally could not entertain the idea of incurring such a heavy expense. This yard they were not likely to require for some months.

Mr. Wallnutt said he was the last man that would propose an expense that could be avoided; he, however, thought that if they did not accept those terms now, they would have reason hereafter to regret it.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. Richardson said that they were required by the Act of Parliament to make out a list of the order in which the commissioners will retire from office in rotation, which order on said list must be balloted for, within one calendar month after their election to office.

It was then ordered, that the clerk communicate with the commissioners, and summon them to attend the adjourned meeting of the board, to be held next Friday morning, at nine o'clock, for the purpose of striking a rate on the Poor Law valuation of the township.

The meeting then adjourned.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., sat in this office yesterday morning, for a short time, and disposed of a few charges of drunkenness. No case of interest came under the notice of the court during the day.

IRISH MISSION UNION PRAYER MEETING.—Last night at 8 o'clock the weekly meeting of the friends and supporters of the above-named mission took place in the Metropolitan Hall, when the undermentioned clergymen belonging to different religious denominations within the city were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings. The Rev. Thomas Scott in the chair. Revs. T. Nelson, George Silly, John White, George M'Mullen, J. B. Hanson and John Moran. The proceedings were commenced with singing a hymn after which the several clergymen alternately engaged in edifying prayers and devout reading of the Scriptures. The proceedings terminated after about an hour and a-half's devotional exercises.

THE FINAL JUDGMENT.—The Rev. John Hall will preach on the above subject at the Union Special Service, in the Metropolitan Hall, on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland, 36 Westland Row)—Patron, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.—The first public lecture of the society will be delivered on Wednesday evening next, in the Round-room, Rotundo, at 8 o'clock, by the Ven. John Gregg, D.D. Subject—"The Advantages and Disadvantages of Youth."

MEATH HOUNDS.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

The meet, on Friday, at the Hatchel, where as fine a field of sportsmen as anyone could wish assembled—fully 150. To Corustown we went, and, in about one minute he was found, four foxes broke one after the other, and in the cover was yet two, I believe, which the hounds were enjoying until at last out they came, close to his brush and away for Mullussey, where the hounds divided, and five couple went off with a fox to Larch Hill and showed him in Dollanstown, with a good sportsman with them, Colonel Connolly. The body of the pack stuck to the hunted fox, which ran straight for Charles Connor's, of Moyglare, crossing the two roads at Mr. Byrne's, of Moyglare, and ran down to the Rye River. It being so full he ran along it, although the hounds and many of the sportsmen thought he went over; but he was not able, and got into a sewer under the road and saved his life. The riding was capital all through, and when the hounds crossed the river, at it went Mr. Donaldson like a man; in he went, horse and all. He got out at the side he intended, but the horse came back, when up got a country fellow on him, and into the river again, and over he got. Down lower, about 30 gents. leaped into the river, which, mind you, was brim full; and here was the splashing and falling, I could not tell how many fell getting out the opposite side. I counted ten, and after that lost the count, and told the peelers to keep a watch out for fear of any going to the bottom, as they were enjoying the sport as well as myself. Having left the lad safe in the sewer, away the worthy master trotted for Baltrasna, where we again found a sporting fox that went off like the shot of a gun, at such a pace I have seldom seen, to the chapel of Carmullen, where again two foxes were on foot; but, fortunately, the hounds stuck to the hunted fox across Mr. Leonard's land, where he began to head for, I thought, Corustown; but, wheeling a little to the left, went through Cremore and on for Coolcommon, through Ballymaglasson, and into Rowanstown cover, where a fresh fox broke, and on they went through Black Hall, across Coolcommon, and into Cremore, where the hounds checked, and the master took the hounds off after a run of 1 hour and 5 minutes, as there was not a horse able to raise a foot. There were no less than 30 men riding, and riding well. Wm. Maher, Black Hall; Barnwall Coddington, one Whitty Butler—I wonder is he anything to that one-handed gentleman; if not, he will match him soon—Winter, Rothwell, and I cannot say who else, so many good men, and, if this was not a good day's sport, "Nabocklish."

Friday next we will be at it again, in what is called in the upper country, the Meet Corbalton, where I hope to see some of the Ward Hunt gents, and if, between them and the Meaths, we have not riding, it will be a queer job. The worthy M.P. will have the Moudheranagh, and if Mathews, the huntsman, gets fair play, he will give the gents. room and liberty to see where the best men come from.—I remain, &c., Mr. E., your sporting friend,

THURAGH ET SLEIGH.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR DECEMBER.

Wexford Hunt—4th, Rosegarland; 7th, Caim Village; 11th, Abbeybraney; 14th, Ballyvergan; 18th, Ballysop; 21st, Oulart Village—At half past 10.

Wicklow Harriers—7th, Ballyteskin Crossroads; 10th, Glanealy; 14th, Redcross; 17th, Churchmount; 21st, Oatlands; 26th, Coolbeg; 29th, Kennell—At 11 o'clock.

BAGNALSTOWN FAIR—Nov. 30.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

As regards the supply of stock this was, decidedly, the worst fair held in Bagnalstown for a considerable time past. There was a good attendance of buyers, and prices were consequently high. Prime beef brought 54s 6d per cwt., and second quality about 48s per do. The only store heifers offered were yearlings, which brought from £6 10s to £8 each. The sheep fair was also scantily supplied. Wether mutton sold at about 6½d per lb., and ewe at about 5½d. There was a large pig fair the day previous. Pork brought fully 55s per cwt. Store pigs were in brisk demand, at high prices.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—DEC. 5.
Morning, 1h 52m. | Evening, 2h 14m.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock now ready for inspection.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 3.—ARRIVED—Deux Maries, Nantes, wine and flour; Sophia, Rotterdam, general cargo; Coquette, Santander, wheat and flour; Rival, Salina, corn and meal; Carolina, Bordeaux, wheat and flour; Lady [illegible], Runcorn, salt; [illegible], Runcorn, salt; Express, Wexford, malt; Gazelle, Wexford, malt; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Belfast, salt; Windsor, Liverpool goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Three Brothers, Newport, bark; 10 colliers.

SAILED—Anna Dorothea, Danzig; Franz, Bremen, marble; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, [illegible]; Marion Mondrey, Drogheda, wheat; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods.

Foreign Intelligence.

NAPLES.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Naples, November 24:—

The official journal of Naples has at length announced, as I told you it would, the institution of a Consulta Generale. It is to consist of 30 members, and the office of Consulta is to be unpaid. It is summoned to give its opinion on those questions of general interest which may be proposed to it, and to execute those inquiries which may be confided to it by the Lieutenant. It will be divided into sections, each of which will choose its president and its secretary. The suggestion of business may be made directly to each section, in which case that section can deliberate separately. The Consulta Generale will be convoked by the Lieutenant whenever he deems it necessary. It will be presided over by the Lieutenant, and in his absence by a Vice-President, whom the Consulta will select from among its own members. The sections of the Consulta are to be convoked by their respective presidents. The institution of the Consulta does not predicate the formation of special commissions, for which there may be a necessity in any one of the Dicasteri. The public functionaries, excepting those belonging to Public Instruction, cannot form a part of this Consulta. The Councillors and the Secretary to the council may be present at the discussions of the sections or of the Consulta. Thirty names are then published, being the men who are chosen to act as Consultors, some of whom are unknown to me, others stand high as commercial and literary men, or as simple proprietors. Whether this is to be a permanent institution, or whether it is called into being merely to assist in the organisation of affairs for the moment, does not appear on the face of the decree, but that it is calculated to be of great value cannot be doubted. A very plausible objection, however, may be made to the *personale*—that many of the names selected are those who have long been absent from the country, and who, however well acquainted with the theory of Government, must needs be ignorant of the position and the necessities of the country. Indeed, this is an objection which may be made to almost all who have been placed at the head of affairs; but, then, who among the Neapolitans who were permitted by the Bourbons to remain are capable of undertaking the Government? While I admit the excellence of the institution it still appears to me to be somewhat in opposition to the principle of fusion of which we hear so much said, and to point to the necessity and to the tendency of keeping up the self-government of the country—an idea and a wish which are both very strong here. It is impossible to deny that a great deal of ill-humour and discontent exist in Naples, taking different forms according to the class. Thus we have the egotists, a legion who want power and office; the impatients, who, in their ignorance of political matters, expect the corruptions of a century to be removed in an hour; the agents of parties, the Mazzinian, the Muratist, the Royalists; for they are all here and working hard, all these form materials of danger. There is one word which cannot be too frequently or too loudly proclaimed to the Neapolitan Liberals, and that is "Patience." The new Councillors are on their trial, do not prejudge them; give them time to breathe and turn round.

Mazzini left last Tuesday. The Marios remain a few days longer, as does Saffi. The name of Mario makes me think of the Hospital of the Jesuits, where, I regret to say, all the *mauvais sujets*, who had been weeded out by Garibaldi for peculation and theft, have been replaced by the Piedmontese Government. I think it shows an equal indelicacy that the Garibaldi ambulances have been ordered by their several divisions, that Dr. Ripari, the head of Garibaldi's medical staff, has been virtually compelled to resign, and that the Garibaldi patients are now placed under Neapolitan doctors. It would have been pleasing to the men themselves, and graceful to Garibaldi, if the red shirts who remain had been still confided to Garibaldi's staff.

THE CHINA WAR—THE FRENCH DISPATCHES.

The following is the report of the General-in-Chief of the expeditionary corps in China, addressed to the Marshal Minister of War:—

"Bivouac of Palikiao, eight miles from Pekin, 24th September.

"Monsieur le Marechal,—The victory of Changkia had avenged the treachery of the Chinese Government. I naturally expected to receive at my bivouac some explanation of the causes which led to the engagement of the 18th. No communication, however, came to hand, and the intelligence obtained during the 18th and 19th apprised me that the Tartar army were occupying camps prepared long before on the high road to Pekin, and only two leagues ahead of us. These fresh arrangements showed that they were directed by an energetic and skilful person. They were due to Prince San-Kolinsin, who last year defended the forts of the Peiho, and who, under the title of Sen-Wang (chief of the war party) commands all the forces of the empire. During the first phase of our operations at the mouth of the Peiho we had not acquired certain proofs of his presence; but the unexpected resistance we met with, and the reports of spies, no longer allowed us to doubt that the Sen-Wang would defend in person to the last the approaches to the capital.

"On the 20th it was agreed upon between the English general in chief and myself that the enemy should be attacked on the following day, and I directed Captain de Cools, of the staff, to reconnoitre, in concert with the officers of the English staff, the positions occupied by the Tartar army.

"In advance of our bivouacs of Chang-kia-Wang we had, at about three miles distant, the large town of Tong-Tchou (with a population of 400,000 souls) which is united to Pekin by a granite road, the work of former dynasties, seven miles and a half in length. This road crosses at the village of Palikiao, and by a large stone bridge, the canal which unites the Peiho to Pekin. We resolved to pay no attention to Tong-Tchou, where there was no longer a single soldier, but to advance on this bridge, the front and rere of which we knew were occupied by the camps of the Sen-Wang. The French army was to march directly on the bridge, while the English, deploying on its left, would seek a passage nearer Pekin.

"At half past five in the morning of the 21st I passed in advance of the English army, where my line of march called me, and left my baggage under the protection of two companies of infantry in a village situated at a league in advance of Chang-kia-Wang. I afterwards advanced to about three kilometres (nearly two miles) from Palikiao, and we there met the first Tartar videttes. I then made the following arrangements:—

"A small column as an advanced guard, consisting of a company of engineers, two companies of riflemen, a detachment of pontooners, a battery of four, and two platoons of horse artillery, received the order to go on in advance under the command of General Collineau. General Jamid, with the rest of the battalion of riflemen, with rocket men, the battery of twelve, and the 101st Regiment of the Line, followed the movement. The advance guard was soon checked by large masses of cavalry, which outflanked its left, to which point the English army had not yet arrived. General Collineau stopped and placed his guns in battery. I made ready to support him with the rest of my troops when a fire of artillery, well sustained, was opened all at once on my right. My chief of the general staff, Col. Schmidt, went forward in the direction of the enemy's cannon, and afterwards returned to report to me that the point from which the firing was made appeared to be the centre of their first line of defence. This superior officer did not hesitate to designate that point as indicating the veritable position of the bridge, which was hidden from us for some time after by groups of houses, surrounded by trees, and by large masses of men. I ordered General Jamin to cause the battalion of riflemen, the rocketmen, and the battery of 12 to deploy to the right, and to advance as rapidly as possible the battalions of the 101st to form our right.

"This movement left between the little corps of General Collineau and my own a space which it was of urgent importance to fill up. I sent Chef d'Escadron Campenen, of the staff, with the order to those troops to fall back on us; but the order could not be executed before the entrance, in line, of the English army, for, at that moment, the enemy's cavalry outflanked our two wings.

"The Sen-Wang cleverly availed himself of these circumstances to charge *en masse*, enclosing us on all sides. In the centre the charge, repeated several times with savage cries, was repulsed by the rocket brigade, the battery of 12, and the Foot Chasseurs. On the left it was arrested by the small handful of men under General Collineau, by the accurate fire of Jamin's battery, and by the English cavalry, which was then debouching on the field of battle. The Tartar cavalry failed equally on our right, where they were received by the 101st of the line, disposed with great skill and coolness by commander, Colonel Pouget.

"As on the 18th, our troops came out victorious from this circle of cavalry. These charges having been repulsed, the position of my left, where the the English army had just deployed, caused me no more uneasiness I was able to bring up General Collineau's small corps nearer to me, and I ordered him, by wheeling to the right, to turn the village of Palikiao, going along the banks of the canal, whilst General Jamin attacked in front, marching straight on the bridge. The village, thus attacked with the utmost vigour, was defended foot after foot by the Chinese infantry. It is hardly possible to explain, except by the inferiority of the Chinese arms, the very slight loss we experienced from an enemy so numerous and so obstinate. But the taking of the village was not to terminate the struggle; for while General Collineau, having arrived at the edge of the canal, came in sight of the bridge of Palikiao, and plied it obliquely with his artillery, I ordered Colonel de Bentzmann to send forward the rocket brigade and the battery of 12, to enfilade the bridge and fire on the pieces which defended it. Our infantry, advancing from house to house, succeeded in gaining those on the side of the canal, and covered all the approaches with their fire.

"At that moment, the bridge of Palikiao offered a spectacle which was certainly one of the most remarkable episodes of the day.

"All the horsemen who were so ardent in the morning had disappeared. On the roadway of the bridge, the latter a splendid monument of an ancient civilisation, foot soldiers, richly clad, waved standards, and responded, without anything to protect them, by a fire, which, however, was powerless to that of our guns and of our musketry. These men were the *élite* of the army, and were devoting themselves to cover a precipitate retreat.

"In half an hour the concentrated fire of our batteries silenced the cannon of the enemy. General Collineau, joining in his advanced guard Captain de Moncet's company of the 101st, crossed the bridge. He advanced on the right of the road to Pekin, and I followed with the rest of my troops. It was now noon, and since seven o'clock in the morning we had not ceased fighting; but as the enemy now disappeared in a state of complete disorganisation, leaving the field of battle covered with dead, I ordered a halt, and after two hours' repose my troops were reestablished in the camps and tents of the soldiers of the Sen-Wang, about seven and a half miles from Pekin.

"In the combats of the 18th and 21st the allied armies took 100 pieces of cannon.

"In terminating this report I feel, Monsieur le Marechal, that the pen is powerless to give a correct idea of what is passing around us.

"The enemy surrounded us further than we could see; and the reports of the prisoners and spies, received after my first despatch, varied—not to speak of the most exaggerated—in estimating the Chinese forces at from 40,000 to 60,000 men.

"All this is so strange that, in order to explain our success, we must go far back in the past, and call to mind the constant victories of a few handfuls of Roman soldiers over barbarian hordes.

"I cannot accord new eulogiums to the troops which I command. I beg your excellency to call down on all the kindness of the Emperor and the interest of the country. I annex hereto the general order No 95, and a return of the killed and wounded.

"Accept, &c.

"De Montauban."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The claim set up by the Indian officers amounts to this:—That the Government has not the power to disband regiments under any circumstances; that when you have a cadre of officers a Government is obliged to supply men for them to command, and to supply young officers to keep up the cadre. Thus, whether a Government wants an army or not, it is for ever bound to keep up a system. This is the claim.

On the other hand, the opponents of the Indian army assert that the Indian body of officers, from the moment that the army disappeared, ought to have been put on one great list irrespective of their regiments or corps, and such promotion granted to them as their services might merit. But former Governments had rendered this course impossible by making promotions in the cadres on the vacancies caused by casualties in the mutiny. Consequently, if they were now placed on one general list, the effect would be that those officers who belonged to mutinied regiments would be permanently placed higher in their respective ranks than those who belonged to regiments, or even armies that had not mutinied.

Consequently some middle course had to be discovered. This middle course would seem to be to promote officers in their several cadres or regiments which should only be kept up as lists for the purposes of promotion, and not for the purpose of organisation, or active service.

The great evil of the old military system in India was that the best officers were taken away for staff employment, and doing regimental work with native regiments was held to be the lowest caste you could be in.

But we find that in old days before Cornwallis, before there was any fancy to make native regiments look like English regiments, the command of a native regiment was given to selected officers, not to the refuse of the profession; and that the regular regimental cadre system, with all the absurdities consequent thereon, was an invention to please the German martinets of the Horse Guards of that day. Moreover, we find that the same system which was acted on before that change creates a good auxiliary army at the present day, namely, to have a few selected officers in command of Napies. We hear of them in China; we heard of them at Delhi, and we may hear of them wherever in future our wars may be.

The question then for the Government to decide was whether the system of providing officers for the native army and for the staff employment was such as would induce them to reconstruct a system which had in the greatest army of three extinguished itself. The difficulty arose from the wide difference of opinion among those best able to judge. But in one respect almost every thinking man agreed; and that was, that if the system was bad it was owing to the abstraction of the best officers from regiments for staff and civil employment. Therefore, whether the armies were amalgamated or not, whether the patronage was in one place or another, it was evidently the duty of the Government to act on that advice in which all agreed—namely, to create a staff corps for detached employment. But your correspondent, "Justitia," hopes that no officers will be cajoled into giving up their regiments and accepting an appointment in the staff corps. If Indian officers do not do so of course they have a right to remain in their regimental lists, but it will be at the risk of depriving themselves of those advantages which the staff corps is about to offer them. These advantages are a regular certainty of promotion after a given number of years' actual service; and, further, the power of exchanging or going into the line or staff establishment of the English army. This may be thought to be a light advantage. But we must not forget that in the late Crimean war the Turkish Contingent was principally officered by officers of the Indian forces who were at home either for health or private affairs, and that so far from being treated on a footing of equality by the general army of the Queen, they were looked on as interlopers.

In future, intelligent officers of the Indian Staff Corps who may have learned their profession in the Peshawur frontier or under Rose's rapid marches will be received with open arms as assistants in such campaigns as those of Kars or Mingrelia, and they will carry with them their Queen's commissions and their recognised positions, and it will be hard indeed if in such a position they do not surpass in utility the illustrious winners of marks at the Sandhurst Staff College.

This exchange will be impossible for those officers who adhere to the old system; but officers must recollect that there is something else in the world besides their rights and privileges.

The claims set up by the Indian officers would not last a day at a general election when constituencies wanted to get rid of a war ninepence. Regiments have been and will be disbanded and sent to the right about, to reduce the estimates. There are no constituencies in India; and if a minister had no conscience, it would be much easier to let things be, hope for better times, and enjoy his patronage. But the state of the finances and the necessity for the reconstruction of the army on some plan or other are staring us in the face.

The objects in view in the present reconstruction are:—1. To place the native regiments on the old footing. 2. To keep faith with the officers. 3. To create a staff corps, which will be for the service of India, but which will enable officers to circulate to some extent with the other branches of the military service of the crown.—*Correspondent of the London Times.*

LA GLOIRE.

Mr. J. Scott Russell writes thus in a letter addressed to the London *Times*:—

The Gloire is "built of wood," is in external appearance a large frigate, or rather an exaggerated corvette, carrying her armament on a single covered deck; and she is of "stronger scantling than usual;" because, as I informed you, she is built on the type of the French 90-gun ships Napoleon and Algesiras, only with this change, that the weight of the iron plates is substituted for the upper decks, armament, heavy masts, and rigging, all of which have been removed. For practical purposes, we may consider her as a huge corvette, of 30 to 40 guns, with a nominal tonnage of 3,000 tons, and an actual displacement of between 5,000 and 6,000 tons. I need not add that this tonnage and displacement are greater than many of our ships of the line.

Her dimensions are about 250 feet long, and 55 feet beam. I am glad to find that the information which he has collected regarding the actual performance of the ship corroborates that which I communicated to you in regard to her speed and performance at sea—"She behaves well, and her speed all agree in stating at 13 knots."

In the following points I beg to correct Mr. Hussey Vivian's statement:—Her breadth of beam is not "carried very far forward." Her bow is very fine, especially under water, where, of course, he had no means of observation. Her stern is not "sharper than her bow," but the overhanging part of the stern above water is carried out to an angle instead of ending in an elliptical line as usual so that it is more like a clipper "bow than a stern," and I entirely agree with him in one advantage derived from this shape, that it prevents a raking fire from aft; but he has not mentioned that it renders the fire of the usual stern guns in a line with the keel impossible. Her iron plates are not "six inches," but exactly four and a half English inches thick, like ours; and the iron is of no "peculiar quality" except that it is excellent forged iron. When Mr. Hussey Vivian saw her, her ports were "eight feet out of the water," and her plates "extend to eight feet below." This would give a breadth of plating under the ports larger than the fact.

The speed of the ship is, I agree with Mr. Vivian, partly owing to the very judicious and moderate rig which has been given to her, and of which he so well states the advantages; but the speed is also owing to a very judicious form of fine lines at the bow and stern, and to an arrangement of the screw very different from that which is adopted in our ships, and much better suited to this special purpose.

In the manly and fearless statement which Mr. Hussey Vivian has given of his opinion, that the "line ships around her were as useless in her presence as old flint muskets in presence of the arms of the present day," he has done the public an important service. A large number of persons, whose position gives weight to their opinion, are assiduously trying to make believe very much that the old ships are, after all, not so bad as they are called, and that in the hands of British sailors they will do wonders.

I believe, with them, that British sailors will not only, as heretofore, do wonders, but will achieve "impossibilities." But, surely, it would be as unjust in the British public to ask Jack to fight a wooden ship of the line against an iron battery as it would be to send our army into the field with flint muskets. An iron ship of superior speed, heavy battery, and fair sea-going qualities can choose her own time and place of engagement, and is an overmatch for half-a-dozen wooden ships of equal rank.

But there is another important conclusion which I hope the public will not adopt. That the Admiralty should "cease to build ships of the old class" would be undoubtedly common sense; but if, by the recommendations of the last paragraph, we are to understand they are not to proceed as rapidly as possible with the construction of iron ships of "unheard-of iron scantling," but are to take to making imitations of the Gloire in wood, then his advice is the most dangerous that could be given.

Ours is a country of iron—France is not; and yet the French Admiralty are wise enough to employ themselves with all their energy in preparing to build iron ships with those very unheard-of iron scantling. If we followed this advice we should be making a poor imitation of a temporary expedient which the French Admiralty resolved on two or three years ago, when they had no alternative.

There is nothing more certain than that a wooden ship of great length, of fine form for speed, coated with heavy plates of iron, and propelled by engines of enormous power, could not possess either the requisite strength nor durability. These qualities we know that iron alone can give, and it is notorious that in the whole mercantile navy of Britain there does not exist a single ship of large size and high speed that is built of wood. To go, therefore, what Mr. Vivian recommends would be to go backwards, at the moment when the French are pushing rapidly forwards.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Her Majesty the Empress of the French prolonged her stay at Manchester until 12 o'clock on Saturday, when she and her suite took train by the London and North-Western Railway for Leamington. The rudeness of the people of the manufacturing metropolis entirely broke through the privacy which it had been the Empress' avowed wish to preserve; but it was a good-natured rudeness, chiefly venting itself in the one cry of "Hooray!" and her Majesty, both on Friday and Saturday, appeared to take the intrusion very kindly. The Empress is said to have expressed her thanks to the Mayor for the attention and kindness shown by him in escorting her to some of the principal institutions and workshops of the city, in visiting which she had manifested a deep interest. Before leaving the Queen's Hotel she also expressed her satisfaction to Mr. Johnson, the proprietor, at his attention to her comfort, observing that she had been "very, very happy." A crowd of several thousand people assembled in front of the hotel before she left, and followed her carriage to the station, sometimes pressing rather inconveniently upon the Imperial party, but the Empress smiled good-humouredly, and everybody seemed to think they had done the "right thing," and cheered her Majesty the more. A party of the Volunteers went to the station with a band of music, and joined in the demonstration, which did not end till the train had departed.

On Saturday afternoon a telegram was received by the station-master of the Leamington station of the London and North-Western Railway, intimating that her Majesty had left Manchester by the ordinary train, leaving that city at 12 o'clock, and that she intended to stay at Leamington. Apartments were ordered to be provided for her at the Regent Hotel, and an intimation was given to the superintendent of police that a few of the police force would be required at the railway station. The news of the intended visit was not made public, in compliance with the desire of the Empress that her visit to Leamington might be as private as possible. At half-past 4 o'clock the train arrived at the station, and about 200 of the principal inhabitants of the town lined each side of the hall leading from the station, and welcomed her Majesty with quiet manifestations of respect, which she graciously acknowledged. Three carriages, each drawn by a pair of horses, were in waiting at the station, and her Majesty was conducted by the Marquis La Grange and Mr. Weston, the stationmaster, to the principal carriage, which was drawn by a pair of grey horses. An immense crowd had assembled at the Regent, and on the Empress alighting from the carriage she was greeted with hearty cheering again and again renewed. She was attired in deep mourning, and as she passed through the hall bowed to a number of ladies and gentlemen who had been permitted to line both the hall and the staircase. When her Majesty alighted from the carriage she withdrew the thick crape veil which she had worn at the station, an act of condescension which was fully appreciated by the ladies.

On Sunday morning her Majesty, accompanied by the Marquis La Grange and two Ladies in Waiting, attended Divine service at the Roman Catholic Chapel. She and her suite walked from the hotel to the chapel, and, there being an expectation by the residents of the town that her Majesty would attend the service at the chapel, a large number of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of the Regent, in the hope of obtaining a sight of the Imperial visiter. The police escorted the Empress and her suite to the chapel, and followed at a little distance, with the crowd at their back; the natural inquisitiveness of the public was very properly restrained, and no person was guilty of any impertinent act of curiosity. There was a large congregation at the chapel. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Jefferies, and in accordance with the pastoral letter of the bishop of the diocese, read at the church last Sunday, a collection was made on behalf of the English mission.

In the evening the Empress left Leamington, and arrived at Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, last night.

She proceeds to Windsor, on a visit to her Majesty, either to-day or to-morrow.

THE SUICIDE IN MONTGOMERY-STREET.—CORONER'S INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of Mr. Samson Carter, who shot himself on Saturday, in the house, 68, Montgomery-street, kept by a woman named O'Neill, was held this day (Monday) before the city coroner, Dr. Kirwan. The melancholy occurrence excited the most intense interest in the locality. A considerable crowd was assembled in front of the house during the holding of the inquest.

Mr. Johnstone, barrister, instructed by Mr. Hartford, attorney, appeared upon behalf of the relatives of the deceased.

A respectable jury having been sworn, Surgeons George E. Porter and John William Rigney were the first witnesses sworn.

Surgeon Porter deposed—I have examined the body of the deceased, in conjuction with Surgeon Rigney; the body, when I examined it, was lying in a bed in the front drawing-room in the house; there was a small double-barrelled pistol, firmly grasped, in the right hand of the deceased; the bedclothes were saturated with blood; there was a quantity of blood flowing out of his mouth; there was no external mark of violence on the body; I then opened the mouth, and upon introducing my finger, I found a wound which passed upwards towards the base of the skull; having removed the scalp, I saw that the skull was fractured at the top, and I removed a bullet, which I ascertained had passed through the skull, and was lying in contact with the skull at the top. [Surgeon Porter produced the bullet in question. It was a small pistol bullet, and was much damaged.] That pistol shot was the cause of death.

To Mr. Johnstone—I have never seen that gentleman before; habits of intemperance would certainly produce insanity.

Surgeon John Wm. Rigney, examined—I was called in to see the deceased about half-past one o'clock on Saturday afternoon; when I saw him he was in a moribund condition; there were two streams of blood flowing from his nostrils and mouth; there was a rather sad expression in the countenance, but no appearance of violence; I sent for the police; every facility was given to me by the inmates of the house; I made no attempt to stop the hemorrhage—it would have been useless; he did not speak, moan, or give any sign of recognition; he appeared to be in a kind of sleep; the body was quite warm, and upon my putting my hand on the carotid artery it was faintly beating; he died while I was in the room; I examined his hands and arms for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any signs of violence or of a struggle, but there were none; constable 54 C came in, and upon being told what had occurred he brought Sergeant Freeny, 14 C, to the place; the sergeant made an inventory of the property of the deceased in my presence; from the position in which the deceased lay, from the manner in which the pistol was grasped in the hand, and from the other circumstances, I am clearly of opinion that it was a case of suicide; I am sure that the pistol could not have been fired by any other person; I do not know if there was anyone in the room when I entered; I heard it stated in the house that the deceased had a pistol, but that the woman who saw it did not think anything about it, as it was usual for gentlemen to bring weapons into places of the kind.

A Juror—I never before heard that there was such a practice.

Mr. Richard Parsons, examined—I live at Winton-road, Upper Leeson-street; I knew Samson Carter; I have seen the body upstairs, and I am sure it is his; the deceased was the county surveyor of Kilkenny; he was aged 56; he has left six children; he was a widower; I last saw him alive about three months ago; he was then in a very good state of health.

Coroner—Are you aware of anything that could lead him to commit the rash act?

Witness—I do not know anything personally, but I have heard matters that were so; I heard that he was in embarrassed circumstances latterly, and that was the cause of his having been addicted to habits of intemperance.

To Mr. Johnstone—He was a person of very excitable temperament; I heard that latterly he would continue in a drinking state for a whole week, remaining in bed; I heard that when he was under the influence of drink that he used to brandish knives and razors about his throat and threaten to destroy himself. I heard by a letter from the country that the deceased had come up to town; I called at the hotel at which I heard he was stopping, but I did not see him; I understand that the relatives who lived with him were in constant dread on his account.

James Barrett deposed to having been working in the house on the day of the occurrence, and going for the surgeon.

A woman, who gave the name Montey Seymour, was next examined—I am a native of the neighbourhood, and have been an inmate of the house twelve months last June; I saw the deceased, first about three months ago; my real name is Ellen Seymour; I am a native of Hull, in Yorkshire; it was in the house I first saw Mr. Carter; I saw him again on last Wednesday evening; he came in between eight and nine o'clock; he remained here ever since; when he came here he was tipsy, but he knew very well what he was doing; he had nothing to drink on that night; on the following morning he had beefsteak, some bread and butter, and water-cresses; on Thursday he had a bottle of bitter ale for breakfast, and subsequently a bottle of wine; heard a report of fire arms and ran up stairs, and, not getting any answer, she went into the room; at first she thought he was asleep, but on looking closely she saw two streams of blood running down his face; I was told that he had committed suicide, and I did not go up stairs, as I was afraid.

To Inspector Craven—I do not know what money he had in his possession; he gave me £1 on Wednesday and 2 on Friday; whatever drink he had he paid for to the servant.

Rose Tuohy, examined—I am a servant in the house; I am the first person who entered the room after the report of the pistol; on Thursday morning the deceased had a bottle of bitter ale, some whiskey, and two bottles of wine; on the following day he had some bitter ale and a half glass of whiskey; I do not believe he had any more drink on that day, nor do I think he could have taken any more drink without my knowledge; he paid me about £2 10s for drink, and £1 2s 6d for the room in which he slept.

Mary O'Neill, examined—I am the proprietress of the house; I believe that £5 was the amount which I received from the deceased, through the servant; I spoke to him on Thursday; he spoke to me about general matters; I did not notice anything strange in his demeanour; I heard on Thursday evening that he had a pistol; I did not think it necessary to take any step in consequence, as I knew that country gentlemen often carry firearms.

Sergeant John Freney, 114 C, examined—I found a large flask in the topcoat pocket of the deceased; it was empty, but I know from the smell and from a drop which fell from it that it had contained whiskey; found a purse containing £3 under his pillow; I took four gold rings from his fingers, and Mrs. O'Neill handed me his watch and chain.

The Foreman of the Jury intimated that they had made up their minds, and did not require any further evidence as to the state of the deceased's mind.

The Coroner said that there could be no doubt that the unfortunate gentleman had destroyed himself during a fit of *delirium tremens*.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Mr. Samson Carter, committed suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity."

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justice of Appeal, and Mr. Justice Ball.)

Justice v. Wynne.

Their Lordships delivered judgment in this case, which has been already reported. The decree of the Lord Chancellor was reversed, with costs.

Farren v. Mercer.

The arguments of counsel were resumed in this case, which, when before their lordships on a former occasion, was reported. When counsel had concluded, the Court gave judgment, dismissing the appeal.

COURT OF REGISTRY APPEALS—Yesterday.

Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mr. Justice Hayes, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes, sat yesterday in chamber, for the purpose of hearing registry appeals.

In re M'Coniskey, Coulter, and others, appellants.

This was an appeal from a decision of the revising barrister of the county Louth, expunging the names of eighteen persons from the Parliamentary list at the last revision, on the ground that they made a con-acre letting of portion of the lands for which they were rated. It appeared that the parties in question let some ridges of a potato field to labourers who planted the potato seed, but the claimants moulded the potatoes, and, when the crop was ripe, the labourers dug them for their own benefit.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., contended that this was not a con-acre letting within the meaning of the act, and not a sufficient ground to disqualify the claimants.

Mr. Lowry appeared for the respondent, and submitted the decision of the chairman was correct. He said, to secure the occupation franchise for a party, the 13th and 14th Vic., required that the person should occupy as tenant or owner, at a nett annual value of £12 or upwards, and that he should not be registered unless he had so occupied for a space of twelve calendar months. The question in the case was whether the claimants occupied the lands for twelve months at a nett valuation of £12 a year. The chairman found that in every case the eighteen claimants were to plough the land, that in some cases they were to supply the manure, and also that the con-acre tenant was sometimes to supply the manure. Counsel submitted that where there was a consolidated appeal the same state of facts should exist in each, and one judgment should decide all. Upon that ground alone he submitted the court were bound to strike out the appeal, for the facts were different in the present case. As the landlord was to plough the land, the con-acre tenant to sow the seed, the landlord was also to do some work in moulding the potatoes, but the con-acre tenant was the party who was to dig them. Under the circumstances he submitted the decision of the chairman should be upheld.

Mr. Kaye followed on the same side.

The decision of the case was postponed until Friday next, in order that Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., might be heard.

In re James Keatinge, Rev. Dawson Massy, and Matthew Morrison.

This was an appeal from a decision of the Assistant-Barrister of the county Carlow. The question to be decided was whether a party who occupied rated premises, but left them for premises not rated to a sufficient amount, had a right to remain on the burgess-roll, their names having been retained by the Assistant-Barrister. One of the parties occupied premises in Tullow-street, in the town of Carlow, from the 20th July, 1859, to April, 1860, of the requisite rateable value. In 1860 he moved from these premises, and went to reside in other premises not rated at the necessary amount. The assistant barrister held the claim to the franchise was not affected by this, and retained the name on the list. Against this decision the present appeal was brought. The case as to the three claimants was substantially the same.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C. with Mr. Sidney, instructed by Mr. Costelloe, solicitor, appeared in support of the appeal.

Mr. Andrews, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Malcomson, solicitor, appeared to sustain the decision of the barrister.

The Court were unanimously of opinion that the assistant-barrister was wrong in the decision he came to, and held that under the 7th section of the act, a person who changed his occupancy should go into other premises of the proper rated value. The names should be accordingly struck out.

Mr. Justice Hayes concurred in the decision, but was of opinion there was a wide distinction between the case of Mr. Keatinge and the other two claimants, and he would much rather his case was treated separately from the rest.

The appeal from the decision of the revising barristers for the city of Dublin, Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara, on the question of admission to the freeman franchise by the right of grandbirth, will be argued before the judges on Friday next. Mr. Martin, T.C., has specially retained the services of Mr. Francis Macdonogh, Q.C., in support of the decision of the barristers.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Ann Gardiner, Administratrix, of Matthew Gardiner v. James Gardiner.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court. It was an action raising two issues for the determination of the jury, the first being as to the validity of a deed of January, 1857, executed by the late Francis Gardiner; and the second, whether a deed of January, 1860, by the same Francis, was colourable and without consideration, and executed for the purpose of defeating the prior instrument.

The plaintiff is the administratrix and widow of the late Matthew Gardiner, to whom she had been married in 1852, being then a Miss Berry, and the daughter of a respectable seed merchant in this city. Her husband was an only child, and after the marriage they went to reside with his father, Mr. Francis Gardiner, who had realized a handsome competence in business. Having retired from trade he lived at a villa residence called Gardiner's Grove, near the Lodge in the Park and in January, 1857, he executed a deed by which his son became entitled to the premises now in controversy, situate in North King-street, and which had been let to James Gardiner, the nephew of Francis, for thirty-one years, at a rent of £200 a year. This deed was expressed to be executed from natural love and affection by the father; but it was insisted by plaintiff's counsel that there was also a valuable as well as a good consideration, by reason of the son having entered into covenant to secure the grantor from covenants to the head landlord. The husband of plaintiff died in December, 1859, and on the 14th of January, 1860, the deed was executed by Francis Gardiner, who survived, by which he granted the premises in King-street to the defendant, on consideration of £10 paid in hand, and an annuity for the father's life of £60 a year. The father died in the course of this year, and the principal question involved was, whether the deed of 1860, in favour of James Gardiner, was a mere colourable transaction to avoid the previous assignment to plaintiff's husband, executed three years previously.

The case for the defence had not concluded at the rising of the court.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.; Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Palles. Solicitor—Mr. G. W. Fottrell.

For the defendant—The Solicitor-General, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C.; Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C.; and Mr. Philips. Solicitor—Mr. J. D. Meldon.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Mallet v. M'Garry and others.

This was an action by the plaintiff, a civil engineer, against the defendants, the owners of certain mills on the River Dodder, for work and labour done by him in making surveys and valuations, with the view of opposing, or modifying, as circumstances might warrant, the Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill in its progress through Parliament. This bill, it will be remembered, was subsequently abandoned. The plaintiff claimed a sum of £58 odd for his professional services. The case of the defendants, Mr. M'Garry, Mr. Glorney, and the Messrs. Shaw, was that Mr. Glorney was not a member of the committee appointed by the mill-owners to protect their interests, but that the other defendants were members. The defendants denied their liability in point of law, to be responsible for the acts of the committee in their individual capacities, and they also denied that the plaintiff had been formally appointed at any time as their civil engineer.

The jury found for the plaintiff the full amount claimed, but with liberty to the defendants to apply to enter a nonsuit, or to reduce the verdict by disallowing all charges for work done prior to the 6th of December (the date of the alleged appointment).

Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., Ferguson, Q.C., and Osborne, with Mr. Williamson as attorney, appeared for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Macdonogh, Q.C., Dr. Ball, Q.C., and Foley, with Mr. Wilson as attorney, appeared for the defendants.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Delany v. M'Garry.

Mr. Sidney opened the pleadings. Marianne Delany was the plaintiff, and John M'Garry the defendant. The action was brought to recover damages against the defendant for a breach of his contract to marry the plaintiff.

The defendant denied the contract. Damages were laid at £5,000. The issue was to try whether or not the contract was made as alleged.

Mr. J. Clarke, Q.C. stated the case. He said, in consequence of the absence of my learned friend, Mr. Rollestone, who is with me as counsel in this case, but who, unfortunately for my clients' interests, is just engaged at the present moment in another court, it becomes my duty to state to you the case on the part of the plaintiff. I hope, before the case is over, that you will have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Rollestone, who, when he comes to reply, will supply my deficiency. You are one and all acquainted with the nature of the present action. It is, in the present instance, I am sorry to say, for the discredit of our sex, an action brought by a young lady against a young gentleman, who promised to marry her, who undertook to marry her, and who has thought fit to withdraw from that engagement, without, I believe, a shadow of ground of any kind, or without being able, through his friends or counsel to allege a single pretext. I am sorry to say the action has been brought by a young lady. It does generally happen that women, as Shakspere says, are more constant in their affections and more firm in their engagements than men. Whether this is to be ascribed to the fickleness of our nature or not, I cannot pretend to say, nor is it material to our present investigation that I should know. My client, Miss Marianne Delany, is a young lady, who is now at the interesting age of 19—an age which throws a charm around the existence of any of us, but is particularly fascinating in a young lady. She is also a person of considerable accomplishments, and of superior education. Her father has for many years carried on the business of pawnbroker in this city. He has two establishments—one in Church-street and the other in Meath-street. He has besides a country residence, where his family usually reside in the neighbourhood of Sandymount. The young lady in question was educated at a convent, called Sienna, in the neighbourhood of Drogheda. I need scarcely tell you that when young people are thrown together—when the lady is an attractive person, the gentleman single, and has plenty of means of his own, it is very apt to produce that feeling commonly called "love." In this particular case that did occur. The young people were, at a very early age, thrown into each other's society, frequently met at friends' houses, and constantly rambled among groves and plantations in the country. Under such circumstances it was natural that soft feelings should infuse themselves into the mind, and the fact is they grew fond of each other. (Laughter.) The first acquaintance between this young couple took place some time about the year 1853, when the plaintiff was a little girl, and he was at the time a lad of sixteen or seventeen years of age. There never was a case in which the course of true love should have run smoother, and, in point of fact, it ran too smooth, because Mr. M'Garry himself has thrown obstacles in the way, and drawn his neck out of the matrimonial collar in a way, I think, you will conclude is perfectly unjustifiable. Their first meeting was somewhat suggestive. A Mr. Cunningham, who lives in Aungier-street, had that interesting ceremony called a christening in his house, and among other friends there happened to be the plaintiff and young Mr. M'Garry, the defendant. He is the son of an elder Mr. M'Garry—(laughter)—who carried on business with his brothers on an extensive scale, in Cook-street. His father died 16 or 17 years ago, leaving a certain amount of money to this young gentleman in the hands of his partner. I do not know whether the defendant is actually a partner in the firm; but, at all events, he is entitled to a certain sum of money out of it—if not, to a share of the profits in the business. It is always a proper subject of consideration for a jury what amount of compensation they will give to a young lady whose position in society, and whose feelings, as in the present instance, have been so materially injured by the conduct of the defendant. He solemnly proposed for her, and, having agreed to marry her, and entered into a formal arrangement for that purpose, he afterwards withdrew his shoulder from the matrimonial collar exactly at the time when he ought to have prepared himself for a stiff pull. (Laughter.) At the christening I have referred to was a Mrs. M'Garry, who lived near Ashtown. She took a fancy to my client, who is exactly the person that man or woman would love. She has a pretty face, good manners, and is what is commonly called a very nice girl. Mrs. M'Garry invited her to her place at Ashtown. She went there to spend a few days, but she was liked so much that, instead of keeping her a few days, Mrs. M'Garry induced her to spend some weeks with her. The defendant also visited at the house, and as propinquity is the first thing to bring about the "tender feeling," opportunity and importunity carried it further, until finally the fortress yielded to a cannonade of sighs, presents, and those thousand little love manœuvres with which you are more familiar than I am. (Laughter.) The acquaintance thus commenced continued for some years. The parties constantly met, and affection, which was the natural result, sprung up between them. The young lady after this was sent by her parents to the Sienna Convent, and Mr. M'Garry's feelings carried him so far as to induce him actually to visit that impregnable fortress, and endeavour there to see the object of his adoration. He did not, however, succeed in seeing her. I merely mention this circumstance to show that from the first moment he met this young lady up till the month before the very day fixed for their marriage, when he finally declared off, that he was constantly paying her his addresses. His uncle and aunt with whom he was living, it seems, were unwilling to allow him to enter into a matrimonial engagement so soon; but in the year 1858 the uncle died. Mr. M'Garry then again began to press his attentions upon the young lady. Mr. Delany, her father, who seems to be a very sensible man, asked, through a friend, whether Mr. M'Garry was paying his attentions with the approval of his aunt. Mr. M'Garry communicated to Mr. Delany the fact that his aunt was not altogether a consenting party to the proposed union, but that he hoped to induce her to become so, and requested permission to be allowed to visit at the house of Mr. Delany. Mr. Delany refused, and said he did not approve of his running so much after his daughter: that it was becoming the subject of general conversation; and, as his aunt did not approve of the affair, he should request him to discontinue his visits at his house. That was a very proper proceeding, and the young man, perhaps as properly, instead of saying he would marry without his aunt's consent, said he hoped to get her round. The aunt had no objection to the young lady personally; but, being herself childless, she did not like to have him separated from her. It is a principle in domestic arrangements that a mother mars her son's marriage while she makes a daughter's match. (Laughter.) In February, 1860, Mr. M'Garry, the defendant, again came to Mr. Delany's country residence, in a place called Blossom Lodge, accompanied by a Mr. Kean, a cousin of his own. Mr. Kean saw Mr. Delany, and told him that Mr. M'Garry was outside, and was very anxious to be allowed to renew his visits. Mr. Delany said "No, I do not think he has acted quite right or honourable in going on as he has been going on for so long a time, and without, it appears, having made up his mind what to do; therefore, I will not receive his visits." The matter then dropped. In the month of July, Mrs. M'Garry, the aunt of the defendant died, and to show how extremely anxious this young man was to renew his attentions, and to get married to this young lady, a day or two after his aunt's death, he went himself to Mr. Delany's house and communicated the glad tidings. He said his aunt was now dead, and that he could enter into any engagement he thought fit. This visit was paid to Mr. Delany's house in Pleasant-view, to which he had removed. Some few days afterwards the plaintiff and her sister received an invitation, together with their mother, to dine at the house of Mr. Kean. Mr. Kean is married to Mr. M'Garry's first cousin. He is himself engaged in business, but had a country residence at the time in Merrion. The dinner took place on the 11th of July. The parties spent the evening very pleasantly, and in the course of the proceedings Mr. M'Garry, whose soul was evidently intent on love, paid a great deal of attention to the young lady. As is usual on such occasions, he began by dancing with her a set of quadrilles, and continued dancing with her the entire evening; but in the interval of one of the dances, when they were walking about the room as partners, he performed that interesting portion of the ceremony commonly called "popping the question." (Laughter.) He did pop the question. The young lady liked him; she had not been insensible to his continued attentions; she was, in fact, exceedingly fond of him, and she did just as a well-regulated girl might be expected to do—she gave a sort of hesitating, blushing consent, depending upon the approval of her parents. That evening Mr. M'Garry enjoyed the greatest happiness man could enjoy in this world. He walked home by moonlight, with Miss Delany hanging on his arm, for whom he had proposed—who had given that blushing and timid consent to be his wife, provided her parents approved of her doing so. He walked home by moonlight from Merrion along the strand. Mr. Macdonogh smiles with envy. (Tremendous laughter.) If my learned friend had been engaged in such a transaction, I know he would not have sheered off at the very critical moment. (Laughter.) When they arrived home, young Mr. M'Garry told the mother of my client that he had asked the young lady to become his wife, and asked her if she would make them happy by giving her consent to their marriage. She gave her consent to the marriage, provided that the young girl's papa would also agree. When the young lady is assenting, and the mamma is assenting, there is very little doubt of the result on Mr. M'Garry, the head of the family. On the 19th of July Mr. Kean, who was a cousin by marriage of Mr. M'Garry, waited in a formal manner upon Mr. Delany to make a proposition of marriage to him on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Delany said he considered that the young man's conduct had not been altogether straightforward, and that, therefore, he would take time to consider the subject. He did take time, and when he saw Mr. M'Garry he asked him what were his means of supporting a wife. He told him he had about £5,000—£2,900 of which were sunk in the Cork-street establishment, which would be paid to him whenever he wished, and the balance was deposited in Scotch securities. Mr. Delany then said he would turn the matter over in his mind, and finally he agreed to the marriage taking place. The way he gave his consent was in the usual form in such cases. He asked Mr. M'Garry to dine with him on the Sunday, and also his cousin, Mr. Kean. They went—but in as much as Mr. M'Garry went on the wings of love, and Mr. Delany on a common outside car, he was at the house in advance of Mr. Delany. The parties met in the drawing-room, they shook hands, and almost immediately Mr. M'Garry tapped Mr. Delany on the shoulder, and said he wished to speak to him. They then proceeded from the drawingroom to the parlour, when Mr. Delany said, "I suppose you want to speak me on business?" "Yes," said he. "Well," said Mr. Delany, "as your cousin, Mr. Kean, has been hitherto in all this matter, and as through him you first communicated with me, had he not better be present?" "Well," said Mr. M'Garry, "I have no objection to Mr. Kean being called down." He was called down, and the preliminary matters were settled very speedily. Mr. M'Garry asked £1,000, and to furnish a house for his daughter. Mr. Delany replied, "You are very liberal to yourself." However, said he, "I will do nothing of the sort." "Well, what will you give?" Mr. Delany said he did not intend to give so much. He had a large family, four of the children being daughters. "In consequence, however," said Mr. Delany, "of the publicity you have given this matter, I will give Marianne £700. I give it not to you, but to the person of Marianne's choice. I will give you £300 in cash on the marriage day, I will give you £200 in two years, and £200 more at the time of my death." Mr. M'Garry again pressed him for £1,000, and then Mr. Delany said, "You are like a man who was bargaining for a sheep or a cow; is it my daughter you want or is it money?" "I would take her," said the defendant, "without a farthing, but as money is going I may as well get it." He seemed, however, to be contented with the arrangement, and added that he would increase the £700 to be given by Mr. Delany by £300 of his own money, all of which he intended to settle on the young lady. Mr. M'Garry then said, "We may as well say that I got £1,000." Mr. Delany replied he would not be a party to any such statement. "I will give you no more than £700, in the way I have stated." After some further conversation the 12th September was fixed for the marriage, but after some negociations with Mr. Lyons, the defendant's solicitor, the marriage was broken off, first, on the ground that the defendant was ill, and, next, on the ground that if Mr. Delany would immediately pay £700, he would consent to marry the plaintiff. Mr. Delany refused to depart from his original arrangement, and, therefore, the present action was instituted. The learned counsel called upon the jury to give liberal compensation for the the injured feelings of his client, and for the scandal to which she had been subjected by the dishonourable conduct of the defendant.

Mr. Richard Delany was then called, and examined. He stated—I am father of the plaintiff; her mother is alive; she was 19 years of age her last birthday; I have five children—four daughters and one son; I know the defendant, Mr. M'Garry; in the lifetime of his uncle he resided with him at Ashtown; my daughter was asked on a visit to Ashtown in 1853; Mr. M'Garry, the defendant's uncle, asked my permission to allow her to remain a day or two; I called at the end of this time for her, but they requested me to allow her to remain longer; I did so; Mr. Bernard M'Garry, the defendant's uncle, died in September, 1858; between 1853 and 1858 there was great intimacy between the two families; the plaintiff and defendant met constantly during that time; in August, 1859, the defendant called at my house, at Blossom Lodge, in company with Mr. Kean, his cousin; they did not remain long at my house on that occasion; I had a conversation with Mr. Kean shortly after that; I said to him, "Will you have the kindness to inquire of this young man what are his intentions and motives in visiting my family?" Mr. Kean in a few days after, told me he had made the inquiry, and that his reply was, his aunt would not hear of his getting married at that period; he also added that his intentions were honourable; I said I was very much pleased at that answer, and that I would be glad Mr. Kean should give him to understand that for the future this young man was not to visit our house; Mr. Kean said he would tell him so; in the month of February in the present year, Mr. Kean came to Blossom Lodge, he said the defendant was outside at the door; he asked me for liberty that he should continue his visits; I told him I could not; that I would not permit him to enter my house, either then or at any other time; he did not come into my house on that occasion; his aunt died in the month of July in the present year; I had removed my country residence to Pleasant-view, at this time; Mr. M'Garry called at my house the day following his aunt's death; in consequence of the communication he then made, Mrs. M'Garry, the plaintiff, and her sister, went to Mr. Kean's house, in Sandymount, to dine; I remember the 12th July; Mr. Kean called on me; he said he did so at the request of Mr. M'Garry; that he had three commissions to execute; the first was, to go to Mr. Hogan, the clerk and cashier of the Messrs. M'Garry, Cook-street, to tell them what occurred; the next to ask my consent to his marriage with the plaintiff; the third to go to Mr. Bentley's office, Grafton-street, to employ him to get a house and farm for him; I told Mr. Kean not to trouble himself about a house, for that in case the matter was arranged I would give him the use of my house until he could accommodate himself; I told Mr. Kean I would take some time to consider before I gave him a final answer; on the following Sunday Mr. M'Garry and Mr. Kean dined at my house; I told Mr. M'Garry on that occasion, in the presence of Mr. Kean, that I would give my daughter £700—£300 to be paid on the day of the marriage, and £200 in two years, and £200 at my death; after some conversation he agreed to this proposal, adding, at the same time that he would give £300 of his own money, all of which he would settle on the plaintiff; in August the Rev. Mr. Moore, Catholic clergyman, of Clondalkin, visited me; in consequence of a conversation I had with him on the subject of my daughter's marriage I wrote to him; after the reply I received I went to Mr. Lyons, the defendant's solicitor, for the purpose of getting the marriage settlement drawn up; Mr. Lyons told me that he had received no instructions to draw up a marriage settlement; that the defendant had given up the idea of marriage as he was ill; on a subsequent day Mr. Lyons informed me that, if I consented to pay £700 in cash, the defendant would marry my daughter; I refused to depart one iota from my original contract; I understood that the defendant had given the watch now produced, on which is engraved the name of my daughter, as a present to her; the wedding dresses had been all prepared for the marriage, and the certificate obtained from the clergyman; the marriage was fixed for the 12th of September.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C.—The defendant did not tell me that it was in consequence of a conversation he had with my daughter that he asked £1,000 fortune; if I knew that money was an object to him I was prepared when I made the original proposition, to pay the £700; I understood Mr. Lyons to say that the £700 should be paid immediately in cash; I did not consider whether it was to be settled on her or not.

Mr. Macdonogh—Don't you think that these two young persons ought to get married on your paying the £700 at once?—I will give no opinion on that subject; the watch is in my custody, and I took it from my daughter.

The evidence of this witness having concluded,

The Chief Justice said he would adjourn the further hearing, in hopes that the parties might come to an arrangement.

Mr. Macdonogh—They ought to be married at once. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice said that if the case was adjourned, that probably counsel might be able to effect an arrangement. It would, he thought, be for the benefit of all parties that these two young people, if they had any affection for each other, should be united; but if they had not a reasonable prospect of living happily together, it was better that the trial should proceed. He would resume the further hearing at half-past ten o'clock this morning, when, he hoped, the affair would be amicably arranged.

The court then adjourned.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C.; Clarke, Q.C., and Sidney. Attorney—Mr. J. Perry.

For the defendant—The Solicitor General, Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C.; Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Exham. Attorney—Mr. Lyons.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Lynch v. Rafferty.

This was an interpleader action, brought by the plaintiff to establish his right to certain goods and chattles claimed by the defendant. The facts of the case are of no public interest whatever.

The court was occupied the entire day in hearing the evidence.

PROBATE COURT—Yesterday.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge and a Common Jury of the county.)

Little v. Little.

The case for the defendant was proceeded with at the sitting of the court yesterday morning.

Patrick Waters was first called and examined. He deposed as follows:—I live in Cavan; I knew Mr. Little and the first Mrs. Little, and also Miss Farmer, the second wife; I lived as tenant under him for 30 years; I left his tenancy in 1857; I knew Catherine Farmer a long time since; when first I knew her she lived in Red Hills; I never knew her to be a hired servant of Mr. Little, but I saw her at his house upwards of 30 years ago; Mr. Little had a spirit store in Red Hills, and she lived there and conducted the business for him; after residing there I knew her to frequent the house of Mr. Little; I knew Babington Little also; I heard him say that his father was brow-beaten by her; I heard him say also that he got nothing but potatoes and buttermilk to eat, and that he could not stand the place on account of Catherine Farmer. I heard Babington also say that his mother, or Mr. Little's first wife, had been badly treated by Catherine Farmer.

Cross-examined by Dr. Ball—I had several employments under Mr. Little, and I was dismissed from all these employments, because he had, at three several times, nothing more for me to do; I hold a little spot from his eldest son, John—a bit of bog with holes in it, and on which I have built a house; it was not because I was mixed up with the affair of John's marriage that I was dismissed by Mr. Little; I go to chapel; I had nothing to do with bringing about the marriage between John and his wife; I am not a relative of that woman; they did not frequently meet at my house, but when passing to Red Hills they did occasionally call in; John is married some four or five years.

Patrick Teevan deposed—I knew the deceased; my father lived upon his lands, and I was a labourer under him; I recollect being about the house in the latter end of 1858, or about a fortnight before Hallowe'en; I was at the time engaged in attending upon cattle, and, having one evening locked the doors, I went into the kitchen to hang up the keys; I then heard a noise as if something falling upon the lobby; I did not know what it was; but I then heard Catherine Farmer say, "Take that, you vagabond!" she then ran away home; I don't think she had either a bonnet or shawl upon her at the time.

To a Juror—I do not know who was in the place she ran away from.

Witness—Mrs. Little was about the house doing turns that day; when Catherine Farmer ran away I heard him calling for some one to go up to him; I went immediately and called the servant-girl, who went to him, but I did not hear what he said to her; when I heard him call out after Catherine Farmer left I heard him say to his wife "D—n your soul for an old vagabond, if you don't swear your life against her, for she has murdered you;" this occurred upon a Sunday, and on the following Thursday Little and Catherine Farmer went to Dublin; he returned after the woman died; she died in eight days after getting the fall; I was at the funeral; Catherine Farmer remained at home, but he accompanied the funeral; I do not know how he learned the death of his wife, but I heard Catherine Farmer say that, although she received the letter in Dublin communicating the death of Mrs. Little, she did not tell him anything about it until they arrived in Cavan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hamilton—I cannot say why she ran away from the house; I do not know much about the first Mrs. Little's management; I sometimes saw her doing turns about the house; I never saw her drunk, and I [illegible] ever seeing her hearty; I have brought spirits to the house, but not to her; I have heard people say that she was not sober; I am now in the employment of John Little.

To a Juror—I cannot tell the difference between the ages of the former and the present Mrs. Little.

Patrick Winters was next examined, and deposed—I knew Mr. Little more than 20 years; I attended him in his last illness; Miss Farmer used to be about him; I heard from deceased that he had been in Dublin in 1858; Mrs. Little sent for me to take care of him in February last; she said she had denied his illness as long as she could, but that she could not deny it any longer; "in truth" said she, "he was not in his mind since he got the stroke in Dublin;" she did not tell me where he got the stroke; during the fortnight I was in attendance upon deceased he was certainly not in his right mind; heard Mrs. Little or Catherine Farmer say that if he did not mind shortly she would get a straight jacket for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hamilton—I was intimate with Catherine Farmer; she confided some of her secrets to me, but not all.

Wm. Moore deposed—I am a farmer; I was reared about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Little's house, and knew him well; I recollect Catherine Farmer living in Red Hills; I saw Mr. Little go in and out there; I also saw her in Mr. Little's; in the year 1854 he got unwell while in Red Hills, and was brought into Catherine Farmer's place; I was sent for, as he wished to have his will drawn; he told me he was going to die; his nephew, John Howe, was brought there; he stated that he would give one half of Red Hills to Catherine Farmer, and the other half to his wife; John, his eldest son, was there also, and his father said that he would cut off Babington to one shilling, and leave the remainder of the property to John, if he were an obedient boy; I understood that John was turned out by Catherine Farmer; he was so badly off that the country used to collect money to get him shoes and potatoes.

Cross-examined by Dr. Ball—I am not on bad terms with Babington, but I was with his father who distrained me.

Patrick Little, examined—I knew the deceased and his sons; I remember meeting Babington Little in April, 1854; he said to me, on that occasion, that he was one shilling richer than he was the day before, which he explained by saying that his father had made a will that morning, leaving him one shilling in it; in 1859, he lived in Killoughter; I visited his house there in June of that year or beginning of July; before I left it, Catherine Farmer and her maid servant came in, and she entered into a conversation with him, requesting him to go home, but he refused to do so; they were not on good terms; I also advised him to go home; I told him that if he went home, and remained in friendly terms with his father, he might act liberally towards him at his decease; he also said that Catherine Farmer wanted him to go home merely for the purpose of having an opportunity to do away with his life, as she had done with his mother's; I told him I thought not, as I did not see what interest she had in taking away his life; I am not a relative of the deceased, or, if I am, I must be a very distant one.

Anne Connor deposed—I live in Dalkey; I saw Mr. Little and Miss Farmer in 1857 and 1858 there; they lodged in my house; so far as I could see Mr. Little did nothing but what Miss Farmer bid him do; the first time he came to my place he was not well; she told me not to be afraid of him, as he was 96 years of age.

Mr. Whiteside—Oh! 196 years of age.

Witness—Yes, 196, yes, oh! no, no—(great laughter)—Mr. Little was ill one year after that; he took ill in Dublin, and was brought down in a cab—that was in the summer of 1858; the neighbours said he was paralysed; Mr. Little could not speak then; I saw them sometimes out of temper, and they used to be in a great passion with each other. (Laughter.)

Mr. Whiteside—And that is the proof of undue influence.

The case for the defence here closed.

The Solicitor-General then addressed the jury, and relied for a verdict against the will upon the unnaturalness of it, and the inconsistency of the arguments relied upon by the opposite party in support of it, especially upon the eldest son contracting a marriage with a Roman Catholic, and with a woman of inferior condition. How could it be said that the father was actuated by such motives when making his will, since he had married a woman of very low condition himself, and a Roman Catholic.

His Lordship then charged the jury at considerable length, reviewing the evidence and the arguments urged upon both sides, after which the jury returned a verdict establishing the will.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—Saturday.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

In Motions.

The Seaflower, of Wexford.

This had been a cause of possession between part-owners. Mr. Doran now moved on the part of the petitioner in the cause, Matthew Stafford, of Drynagh, in the county of Wexford, that the vessel be released, the cause having been compromised.

Mr. Richardson, on the part of Patrick Hanlon, the owner of the other shares in the vessel, admitted the settlement.

The motion was granted.

The Ballona, of Belfast.

Mr. Doran, on the part of Mr. John Shelly, the Receiver of Wreck for the district of Antrim, moved that the sum of £60, which had been lodged in the registry of that court, in obedience to the order of the court, be now paid out to him (Mr. Doran) as his proctor, lawfully authorised under the following circumstances:—This had been a salvage case before arbitrators, with whose award the salvors, having been dissatisfied, had sought to bring their case, in appeal, before that court; but, on showing cause on the part of the shipowners, the court had held that in the case in question no appeal lay. Pending these proceedings, the shipowners had, in conformity with the Merchant Seamen's Act, lodged a sum of £60 (in default of security) with the Receiver of Wreck, to abide the award of those arbitrators, and the latter officer had lodged that sum in that court when the salvors had brought their appeal there. The court having declined that appeal, the receiver now claimed to withdraw the money for its original purposes.

The Court considered the motion as one of right, and that the receiver should be declared entitled to the sum in question, free of all costs.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—Monday.

Thomas Clarke was charged, by Police-constable 143 A, with having, on Saturday last, in Peter-street, wantonly, and without any provocation, assaulted him. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner struck the constable several times in the face and chest, and tore his clothes, he being in the dress of a civilian at the time.—He was fined 5s, with £1 costs, or, in default of payment, ordered two months' imprisonment.

Patrick O'Brien, a boy, 16 years old, was brought up by Acting-Inspectors Smith and M'Glynn, charged with having escaped from the Glencree Reformatory, on the 2nd ult. He was arrested on the 30th November by the constable, and identified by one of the parties connected with the reformatory.—He was ordered to be imprisoned for six months, with hard labour, at the expiration of which term he is to be sent back to the reformatory.

John M'Grath, aged 16 years, was brought up by Acting-Inspector Smith, charged with stealing a bottle of brandy and three volumes of the London *Illustrated News*, the property of Messrs. Bagot and Co., William-street, in whose employment he was.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on each of the charges.

John Byrne and Mary Byrne were charged, by Acting-Inspector 25 G, with the robbery of a quantity of clothes from a house in New-row West on the 28th ult., from a house in Thomas-street, on the 28th ult., and from a house in South Earl-street on the 1st instant.—The prisoners were remanded.

John Booth was brought up in custody of Police-Constable 80 C, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Fetherstone, in Grafton-street, on Saturday evening, and taking therefrom a steel purse containing £5 15s. At the same time he abstracted some other articles. It was only when arrested for being drunk that the purse and the other articles were discovered.—They were identified by the prosecutrix, and the prisoner was sent for trial at the City Sessions.

Henry Ashley was charged with stabbing a man named John Gough, in Drury-lane, on Sunday night. It appears that an altercation took place between those parties, and that Ashley, finding himself overcome, drew a knife and inflicted a wound on the abdomen of Gough. On examination, however, the wound was found to be slight.—Ashley was fined £1, with 10s costs, or, in default of payment, ordered two months' imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—Yesterday.

Two girls, named Eliza Browne and Catherine Byrne, were brought up in custody, the former charged with stealing a purse containing three shillings from a woman in Abbey-street, and the latter with having received it from the other, knowing it to have been stolen. The purse was found in possession of one of the prisoners, and identified.—Each of the prisoners was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

Thomas Phillips was brought up in custody of Police-constable 140 D, charged with having in his possession, in Church-street, a piece of bacon weighing about 12lbs, and which was claimed by James Fay, of Queen-street, as his property. The prisoner, when arrested, denied having any bacon in his possession; the piece in question, however, was found, and proved by Mr. Fay to have been taken from his shop.

Mary Lyons was charged by Mary Cuffe with an assault, by striking her with a delf bowl on the head, and cutting her.—She was remanded.

Mary Kirwan was charged by Matthew Quin, of Spring-garden road, labourer, with stealing a quantity of potatoes from a pit in a field situate in Love-lane, and which were the property of Maurice Butterly, gardener.—She was remanded.

Mary Collins was brought up in custody of Police-constable 107 C, charged with the unlawful possession of a hat, and for which she failed to account.—She was remanded.

George Guy and Henry Monks, bailiffs, appeared to answer the complaint of Mr. M'Mahon, of Bayview-avenue, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that a civil bill decree had been obtained against Mr. M'Mahon, and that the defendants went to execute it on Tuesday last. They did execute it, and on the occasion brought away several articles which they deposited in the usual place for safekeeping. During that night, however, they thought they had not seized enough to cover the costs and the debts, and, to mend matters, they went back the next day, forced their way into the house, attempted to make a second seizure, and, being resisted, they assaulted M'Mahon and his daughter.—They were sent for trial at the Commission.

Mr. Hullah's Bankruptcy.—On Friday, in the Bankruptcy Court, London, was held the examination meeting under the failure of Mr. John Hullah, the well-known professor of music. Mr. Hullah commences his accounts (as prepared by Mr. C. F. Kemp) on the 31st of December, 1858, with a surplus of £2,385. The debts are now returned at £2,560; ditto for loans, £1,775; secured debts, £17,312; assets—debtors, good, £1,594; doubtful, £78; property, £1,300; property held by creditors (the St. Martin's Hall), £19,510. It would appear that the bankrupt made profits to the extent of £790 on his singing classes; £943 by tuition at public schools; and £1,779 by letting his hall. The receipts were swelled by a capital of £1,830 brought in by Mrs. Hullah, and £130 gifts received from friends. The bankrupt's house and personal expenditure was returned at £1,853; trade expenses were £1,107; losses £2,236. The bankrupt passed his examination.

A Tiger Hunt.—A shikar in which the young Rajah of Rutlam and his sirdars played a conspicuous part is thus described by the Indore correspondent of the *Bombay Times*:—"The Rajah, he informed me, with his nobles, were mounted on elephants, and were accompanied by a large number of attendants and bearers. A tiger was discovered in some dense jungle about two koss from Rutlam, and a large elephant was sent in with only the driver on his back to clear a passage, and stir the brute up; but no sooner did the elephant get sight of his dreaded foe than he turned tail, and beat a rapid retreat, smashing through everything that obstructed his progress, the unfortunate mahout being nearly flayed alive by coming in contact with branches of trees, &c. The Rajah then called for a volunteer to go in and stir him up with a lighted brand. One brave young fellow dashed into the jungle to beard the monster in his lair, but paid dearly for his temerity. The brute on seeing him sprung at his victim, and tore away his skull with the brains attached, as clean as if it had been taken off by a knife, and then retreated, taking the skull with him. The body of the poor wretch was then dragged out, still quivering with life. Nothing daunted another young fellow rushed in, followed by the Rajah on his elephant. The tiger again sprang at his victim, and tore him limb from limb; but the Rajah, in the meantime, succeeded in lodging a ball in the brute's forehead, on which it sprang with a terrific roar on the Rajah's elephant, and wounded it severely. The tiger then dashed at the attendants on foot, and succeeded in killing one man and dangerously wounding two more before he was despatched by a volley from the Rajah's sirdars. The following day his Highness entered Rutlam in great state, and a large concourse of people assembled to do him honour. His Highness, mounted on horseback, was preceded by his band, playing 'See the conquering hero comes.' Behind came his bold sirdars and attendants, on eleven elephants, one of which also bore the carcase of the tiger, which, my friend informed me, was as large as a full-grown buffalo. This being his Highness' maiden essay in tiger-hunting, the three widows of the late Rajah and his own two wives decked him with garlands and other tokens of their admiration for the courage he had displayed."

Lucid Intervals of the Insane.—In cases of fully-formed insanity the mind has occasional gleams of healthy lucidity, and scintillations of sane consciousness, during which conditions (in accordance with the confession of patients) the lunatic fully recognises the disordered state of his ideas, and abnormal condition of the emotions and instincts, and makes a repeated effort to crush or dissipate the predominant morbid impression. I have often been informed by patients (after recovering from long and distressing attacks of mental derangement) that they have had, at varying intervals, a perfectly clear conviction of the insane character of their thoughts. These lucid moments, and transitorily sane conditions of mind were, however, of an evanescent character, appearing like a flash of lightning across a dark and dreary heath.—*Dr. Winslow on Obscure Diseases of the Brain.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills unequalled for the cure of scrofula and consumption.—It has been contended that this disease is incurable, but that there are remedies which might mitigate its severity for a time. Such arguments were very true, until the discovery of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. It has since been incontestably proved that they have effected thousands of cures with ease, the Pills being composed of vegetable substances, and the Ointment containing such powerful healing properties, that they act in unison upon the system, and the disease is quickly eradicated. Consumption is but another form in which scrofula displays its painful effects on the system. In that dreaded disorder, these remedies assiduously used, will, frequently ward off the threatened doom.

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BIRTHS.

Edwards—Dec. 1, at Knockrobin, county Wicklow, the wife of John Edwards, Esq., of a son.

Hetherington—Dec. 3, at 14, Charleston-road, Rathmines, the wife of Mr. M. J. Hetherington, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Graham and Cane—November 29, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. William Pakenham Walsh, Robert James, second son of the late William Graham, Esq., Virginia, county Cavan, to Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Richard Cane, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Medlycote Cane, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

Menzies and Fraser—November 28, at Philorth, Aberdeenshire, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Moray and Ross, John Stuart Menzies, Esq., of Chesthill, Perthshire, to the Hon. Catherine Thurlow Fraser, youngest daughter of the late Hon. William Fraser, and sister to Lord Saltoun.

Wilson and North—December 3, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. John Black, Francis Salery Wilson, Esq., only surviving son of the late Whitton William Wilson, Esq., of Proudstown House, county Meath, to Rachel, fourth daughter of the late William North, Esq., merchant, of this city.

DEATHS.

Barclay—November 29, at his residence, No. 5, Upper Woodland-terrace, Charlton, Woolwich, Dr. John Barclay, Surgeon, Royal Navy, aged 37.

Mansfield—November 29, at Little James-street, Bedford-row, James Mansfield, Esq., aged 68.

Pentland—December 1, of whooping-cough, William, the infant son of William Pentland, Bayview-avenue, North Strand.

Trench—At his residence, Kilmorony, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Frederick S. Trench, Rector of the parish of Athy.

Trousdell—December 1st, at her residence, Summer-hill, Dublin, in the 54th year of her age, Sarah, relict of the late John W. Trousdell, Esq., Comptroller of her Majesty's Customs, Belfast.

Warner—Nov. 24, at Worthing, Sussex, Biddulph Henry, eldest son of Biddulph Warner, Esq., J.P., of Marvelstown, county Meath.

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STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 12 0	Yearly	£1 6
Half-yearly	1 6 0	Half-yearly	0 13
Quarterly	0 13 0	Quarterly	0 6

Letters relating to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed to
Albert H. Knox, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.
All other communications to be addressed to
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Post-Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to
Albert H. Knox, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, Lawrence E. Knox, Esq., by David [illegible]—Tuesday, December 4, 1860.